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## Sandinistas Split as Leaders Try to Curb Militants' Anger

By Julia Preston and William Branigan  
*Washington Post Service*  
MANAGUA — The Sandinista party, after its defeat in elections this week, is trying to curb the bitter, frustrated reactions of its most radical followers as the victorious opposition warns that the Sandinistas must "accept defeat."  
The refusal of many Sandinista activists to believe that their party was rejected Sunday by a large majority of voters and will have to turn over power on April 25, has prompted the Sandinista leadership to try to curb their more militant tendencies.  
There were indications of a divergence between the Sandinista leadership, which is said to be committed to the election results, and angry militants. A rally on Tuesday, attended by about 3,000 staunch Sandinistas, was called in part to allow the militants to vent their resentment, aides to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said.  
Paul Reichler, an American lawyer and lobbyist for the Sandinistas, said Wednesday that Mr. Ortega was seeking to "reassure members and supporters of the Sandinista Front that while the party was defeated in the elections, that is not the end of the struggle, not the end of the revolution."  
Mr. Ortega's message, he said, was that "on the contrary, the struggle will go on, within a constitutional framework."  
President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, in a tough response to Sandinista claims to continue exercising power, declared Wednesday that Mr. Ortega "has to accept defeat."  
"My decision, whether he listens to it or not, is that under the constitution I'm going to be the one in charge," she said at a news conference. "It will be me who gives the orders."  
Mrs. Chamorro's statement, a

### Security Chief Accepts Result

*New York Times Service*  
MANAGUA — In his first public comments since the Sandinistas' election defeat, the chief of Nicaragua's security apparatus said Thursday that he would be willing to step down.  
"What other alternative do I have?" said the Sandinista leader, Tomas Borge Martinez. "I have other important things to do. For me, being minister of the interior has never been a calling."  
But he added a note of ambiguity by suggesting that the new leader, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, might do well to keep him in office.  
"If I am not named the minister," he said, "the one who will come out the loser will be the new government, not me."

day after Mr. Ortega assured his supporters that the Sandinistas would continue "governing from below," amounted to an assertion of her electoral mandate in the face of Sandinista vows to protect the "conquests of the revolution."  
To avoid street clashes with celebrating activists of the National Opposition Union, which won the elections, Sandinista leaders have discouraged their followers from holding neighborhood street demonstrations. Instead, Sandinistas have been calling nonstop to the two main Sandinista radio stations.  
"Tell President Ortega he is not alone," Carmen Vallejo told Radio Sandino. "We are awaiting his call to take up arms in our defense."  
Julian Paz Serrano, a caller from Matanzillo on the Pacific coast, accused opposition campaigners of passing out American dollars there to poor people to buy votes for the National Opposition Union. Soon callers from all over Nicaragua were saying that the coalition had bought the vote with U.S. money, contending that this had somehow gone unnoticed by more than 2,000 international election observers.  
Rank-and-file Sandinistas assert that the United States was responsible for the election results because the civil war waged by U.S.-backed contra rebels had ground down the government and diverted resources away from the economy.  
On Wednesday morning, Mr. Ortega met with 1,500 representatives of foreign groups working in Nicaragua in support of Sandinista social programs and sought to reassure them. Called internacionalistas by the government, these politically committed foreign volunteers have been dubbed "sandinistas" by many Nicaraguans who dislike their politics and style of dress: T-shirts, bluejeans and backpacks.  
Americans, Germans, Swedes, Spaniards and others wore orange shirts emblazoned with Mr. Ortega's campaign slogans.  
The victory of the opposition coalition threw into doubt the future of scores of health, education and technical programs of the foreigners. Mr. Ortega told the crowd that the Sandinista National Liberation Front would press Mrs. Chamorro to allow foreigners to continue programs after the change of government.  
On Wednesday, Vice President Virgilio Godoy Reyes distinguished between internacionalistas.  
"Those who wear the red-and-black scarf around their neck, I think they should go back to their own countries to hold demonstrations there," Mr. Godoy said, an allusion to the Sandinista scarf.  
"There are other kinds who come here to work and transmit knowledge. They will always be welcome in our country."



FLIGHT FROM SHELLING — A Christian family, including a child in a wheelchair, escaping embattled areas of East Beirut on Thursday. At least 70 people were reported killed as fighting erupted between rival Christian militias, ending a 12-day truce. Page 2.

## Budapest Pullout Talks Fail

### Russians Reject Hungary's Date For Exit of Troops

*Reuters*  
BUDAPEST — Talks on the full withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary broke down on Thursday, with Moscow refusing to pull out its forces as quickly as the Hungarian government wants.  
Two days of negotiations between a delegation from Moscow and Hungarian officials had been expected to end with an accord to be signed March 10.  
"The agreement was still not reached," the state news agency MTI reported, "because there were significant differences between the Hungarian and Soviet standpoints on the final deadline and timetable of Soviet troop withdrawals."  
The Moscow delegation was led by a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Ivan Abolmoy, and the Hungarian delegation by Ferenc Somogyi, the deputy foreign minister.  
MTI quoted Mr. Somogyi as saying that Hungary was maintaining that the Soviet troops should be pulled out "within the shortest possible period" commensurate with an organized withdrawal.  
Neither Mr. Somogyi nor a Hungarian Foreign Ministry spokesman was available to comment on whether a final document would be signed March 10.  
A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Budapest gave no details of the talks but said that Mr. Abolmoy and the Soviet delegation would be returning to Moscow on Friday.  
Until the Soviet Union sent 10,000 troops home in a partial withdrawal last year, it had stationed about 65,000 troops in Hungary since Soviet forces ended the 1956 uprising there.  
Mr. Somogyi had been pressing for full withdrawal this year or, at the latest, in 1991.  
After meeting with the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai L. Rykov, Prime Minister Miklos N. N. Meath of Hungary said on Jan. 22 that Moscow had agreed to withdraw all Soviet forces stationed in Hungary and that this was possible "in the shortest time."  
On Jan. 30, an article in the Soviet Defense Ministry daily Krasnaya Zvezda said that Hungary's proposed pace for troop withdrawal was too rapid.  
The article warned of a disruption of military stability, saying that there were reasons for Soviet troops to be in Hungary and that military danger could still be felt in Europe.

## CLA Calls Gorbachev's Future 'Uncertain'

By Michael Wines  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The director of U.S. central intelligence said Thursday that the Soviet political process was so polarized between supporters of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and conservatives who would halt his program of restructuring that "a middle course is no longer viable."  
In testimony to the House Armed Services Committee, William H. Webster, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said that Mr. Gorbachev's allies had strengthened their hand in the internal debate and that his removal from office and reversal of his policies did not appear likely.  
But in a notable departure from his previous public statements, Mr. Webster acknowledged that a coup attempt was not out of the question and that the Soviet leader's long-term prospects for remaining in power are "uncertain."  
"Soviet citizens are increasingly impatient with low living standards, shortages, rising crime, ethnic unrest and other problems," Mr. Webster said. "Labor unrest could intensify this year, raising serious new challenges to central authority and further constraining the economy."  
"Under such circumstances, it is possible that reactionary forces opposed to President Gorbachev's reforms could move to oust him."  
Mr. Webster said that such an effort would require "considerable force" and that "widespread violence would almost certainly result." But even if it succeeded and the Soviet Union returned to a Stalinist style of rule, he said, the government would be so consumed with internal economic and political problems that it would probably pose no increased threat to the United States.  
Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat and the chairman of the committee, called Mr. Webster's statement "groundbreaking."

He added that Mr. Webster was indicating "a win-win situation" for the United States with regard to the Soviet Union.  
Mr. Webster said that a reversal of the radical changes in Eastern Europe was highly unlikely, with little chance of the Soviet Union regaining its domination and the Communist Party near ruin.  
He said that the result of the sweeping changes was a diminished Soviet threat that reduced the likelihood of an attack on U.S. and West European forces while increasing the length of time it would take the Soviet Union to mobilize.  
The Soviets' overriding concern would be solving widespread economic problems, not building up the military, he said.  
Mr. Webster predicted that any successor to Mr. Gorbachev would pursue arms control pacts with the West.  
"He said the Soviet Union would be unlikely to seek a 'broad reversal' of the changes that have occurred in Eastern Europe or to try to revive the Warsaw Pact."

THE HAGUE — The smaller West European allies, dismayed at being frozen out of German reunification talks, are demanding a voice in decisions on political and security guarantees for German unity.  
The insistence on consultation has provided another demonstration of Western Europe's increasing concern as the prospect of a reunited Germany draws nearer.  
The demands — particularly clear in Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands — also have reflected signs at the secretive decision Feb. 13 in Ottawa to work out new security arrangements for a reunited Germany in "two plus four" talks limited to East and West Germany and Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.  
"Don't confront us with faits accomplis," said Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, which borders West Germany.  
He added that the Netherlands was "not shying back" from what it had said favoring German reunification.  
"But at the same time," he said, speaking in an interview, "we insist on information and consultations on the modalities of unification, especially as it affects our particular interests."  
Similarly, Poland has formally requested joining the two-plus-four talks, scheduled to start after East German talks.

See ALLIES, Page 3

## Pöhl Expects Gradual Union

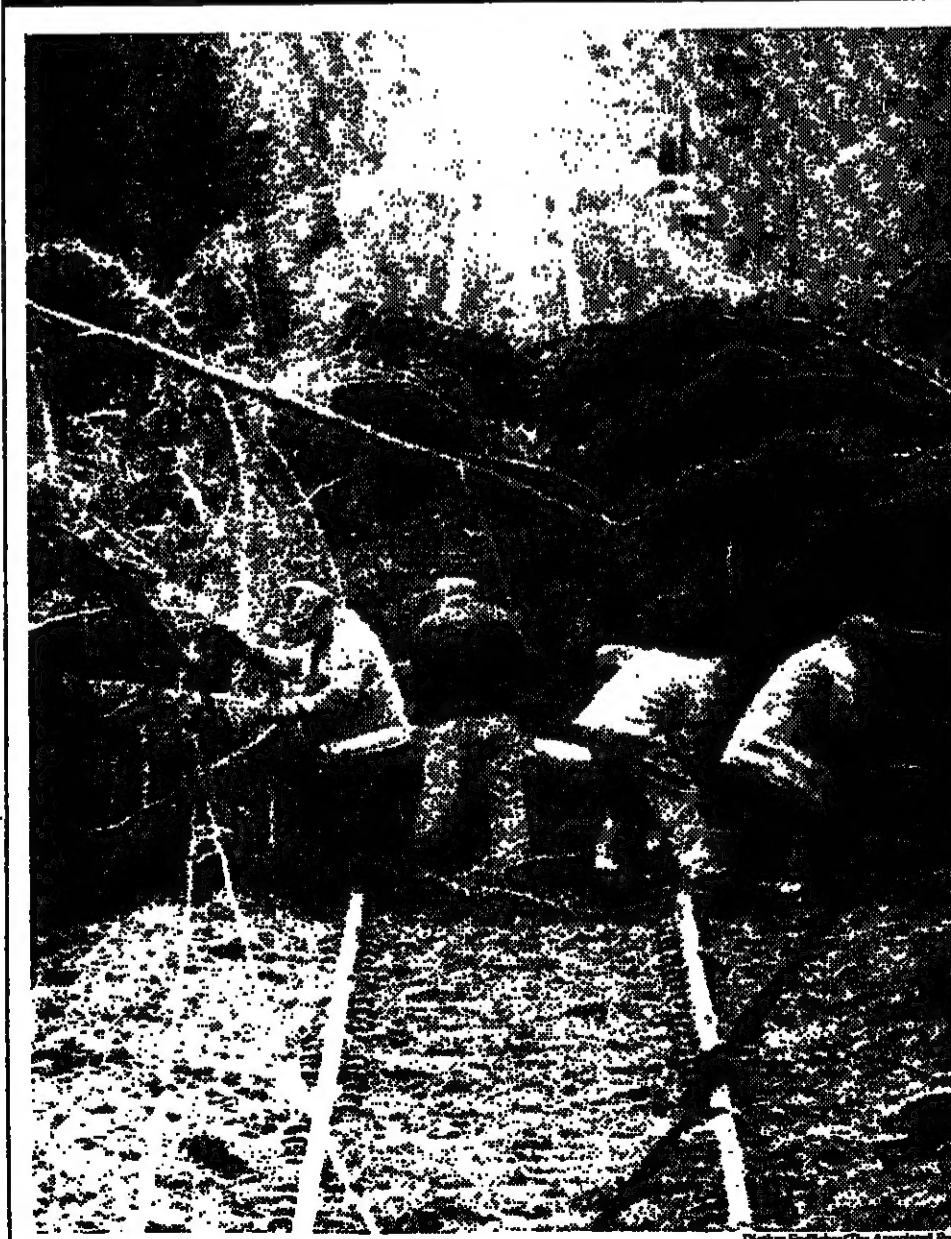
### German Monetary Links Will Not Be Immediate, He Says

By Craig R. Whitney  
*New York Times Service*

FRANKFURT — Despite the wish of politicians in Bonn to speed up the monetary and economic union of East and West Germany, the president of the West German Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, said that union would take "a few months, at the least," even after the East German elections on March 18.  
In an interview, Mr. Pöhl, the man who would have to make monetary union work, said that he was unpleasantly surprised on Feb. 6, when Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany suddenly made the union proposal.  
The Bundesbank would have preferred a step-by-step process that might have taken years, the central banker said.  
But Mr. Pöhl, whose institution by law is independent of political control, said that if the East German government that wins the elections decided to accept Mr. Kohl's "offer," as he called it, he was sure that West German negotiators would follow the Bundesbank's advice about the terms.  
In an interview Wednesday Mr. Pöhl chose his words carefully, but still hinted at the political pressures

that are pulling at bankers and politicians in East and West because of the continuing collapse of the communist system in East Germany, formally known as the German Democratic Republic.  
He said it was too early to set the exchange rate for converting East German marks into Deutsche marks.  
But Mr. Pöhl said: "A mark of the G.D.R. isn't worth a D-mark. The idea that we should change everything at one for one is somewhat naive, but it is psychologically and politically very powerful, because people in the G.D.R. are afraid of losing their savings."  
East Germany's old communist government had insisted on an exchange rate of one to one, but on the black market and the free currency markets of West Berlin, it took 10 East German marks to fetch one Deutsche mark.  
The caretaker government of Prime Minister Hans Modrow now allows tourists to get three East German marks for each Deutsche mark. Even so, because of the distortions of value that occur in the state-planned economy, nobody knows what the East German mark is really worth, Mr. Pöhl said.  
Even at a lower conversion rate, he maintained, East German savers would be able to buy much more with their Deutsche marks than with their East German marks in their bank accounts.  
"We just have to be clear about one thing," he said. "The better the

rate is for the savers, the worse it will be for creditors, and they have those in the G.D.R., too."  
Asked if different conversion rates might be set for private savers than for commercial transactions, he said: "Yes, but then somebody has to pay the difference. We're thinking about all possibilities very intensively now."  
He added that a joint study committee will meet at the Bundesbank on Friday.  
"It's all very complicated, and it will take a few months, at the least, after the March 18 elections, assuming there is an agreement to negotiate the terms," he said.  
The 60-year-old Mr. Pöhl, a Social Democrat, has headed the West German central bank since 1979 and was reappointed by Mr. Kohl in 1987.  
He said he was pleased that the West German currency had stayed strong through the turmoil in East Germany and the rest of Eastern Europe.  
He also said there was "no reason to complain" about the recent rises in West German interest rates to record levels.  
"They help facilitate the capital accumulation that will be necessary to finance the very considerable investments that will be needed in East Germany," he said.  
It was the faster-than-expected disintegration of political and moral authority in East Germany, he said, that led Mr. Kohl to spring his surprise offer of currency union early in February.  
"It was the political intention of the chancellor to make an offer to the G.D.R., to encourage people to



Workers clearing trees from train tracks in Bavaria on Thursday after high winds swept the area.

## \$11.5 Billion Damage From Europe's Storms

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

Storms have caused at least \$11.5 billion in damage in Europe this year, without fully counting the impact of winds that continued to rage on Thursday, pushing the death toll to at least 82 in the current storm.  
The death toll from five major storms that have hit Europe in little more than a month rose Thursday to at least 196.  
In Britain, the hardest hit by the series of storms, the insurance industry estimates losses at more than £5 billion (\$8.4 billion). But a spokesman for Lloyd's of London said that was a "top of the head" figure that would rise with claims from this week's storms.  
A spokesman for the French insurers' information office put damage at more than 6 billion francs (\$1 billion), with the total expected to increase considerably as further claims come in.  
The West German insurance federation in Cologne made an incomplete estimate of 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.2 billion) for damage to houses and commercial and industrial buildings.  
The Belgian insurers' union said that policyholders had submitted 450,000 claims, totaling about 10 billion Belgian francs (\$2.8 billion), for damage to houses and apartments, and that 2 billion francs had been claimed for damage to commercial and industrial buildings.  
The association of insurers in the Netherlands said claims for a storm on Jan. 25 could total 1 billion guilders (\$520 million) for wind damage alone. Damage from flooding is not coverable in the Netherlands. The insurers

have not even begun to tally the damage from the latest storm.  
Icy winds and heavy snow brought new misery to much of Europe.  
Forest fires, fanned by 90 mile an hour winds (140 kilometers an hour), raged in Corsica, and 800 people had to be evacuated.  
Water continued to pour through a breach in the sea wall at Tolwyn in north Wales, flooding thousands of acres. About 2,000 residents have been evacuated.  
Blizzards blocked roads from southern Scotland to central England.  
Several low-lying areas were flooded along the Normandy coast of France, electricity to thousands of homes was cut off, and train service was severely disrupted.  
Six railway lines were closed in Belgium, and two children died in a fire because fire fighters could not get past fallen trees to rescue them.  
In the Netherlands, the sea approached the record level of 1953, when nearly 2,000 people were killed in floods. All 62 gates of the 1.9-mile storm barrier, completed three years ago, were closed to prevent flooding of the Scheldt estuary.  
In Switzerland, Alpine villages and ski resorts were isolated by mudslides and rockfalls.  
Winds ripped off roofs, knocked down trees and caused power cuts in northern Italy. Several towns along the North Sea coast of Denmark were flooded.  
The British Meteorological Office forecast colder weather, with heavy snow in the Alps and the Balkans and possibly more high winds next week.

### Kiosk

#### Prague Acts On Economy

PRAGUE (Reuters) — The Czechoslovak government, taking its first major step toward a market economy, approved draft laws Thursday allowing development of private enterprise and joint ventures open to foreign capital.  
The private-enterprise bill will involve changes to the constitution and the abrogation of clauses in presidential decrees, nationalization laws and other statutes that since 1945 created a rigidly planned economy.

#### General News

Indian authorities killed at least 19 demonstrators in Kashmir. Page 2.  
Sixteen persons died in a fire at a Cairo hotel lacking fire alarms or sprinklers. Page 3.  
Weekend  
Leningrad's Kirov Ballet visits Paris with its first Balanchine ballets and a "Petruška" that celebrates perestroika. Page 7.

#### Crossword

Page 8.  
Weather  
Page 2.  
Dow Jones  
The Dollar  
in New York  
Up 8.34  
2,835.59  
Down 1.6633  
Found 1.7195  
Yen 149.55  
FF 5.806

## Fulbright Scholar Plan Will Resume in China

By Daniel Southerland  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIJING — China and the United States have reached agreement in principle to resume the Fulbright scholar exchange program that was disrupted by Beijing after Washington imposed sanctions on China last year, academic sources said Thursday.  
The sources said that the agreement was expected to be made public within a few days. The exchange program, named after original sponsor of its scholarships, former Senator J.W. Fulbright, was blocked by China in August.  
Meanwhile, members of a group from the state of Washington reported that agreement had been reached here to hold a large trade conference between the two countries in Seattle in early October.  
The agreements on the Fulbright program and the trade conference are two bright spots in a largely bleak picture for U.S.-China relations.  
A U.S. official said recently that relations were expected to worsen

in the coming months over human rights and economic issues. Neither Washington nor Beijing appears to be disposed at the moment to pay the political costs required to make compromises.  
Members of the Washington State-China Relations Council, a private, nonprofit organization representing more than 100 American companies and institutions, said that it would be impossible to receive a large Chinese delegation now, so soon after the Beijing massacres in June.  
But in talks that began in Beijing on Tuesday and ended Thursday, a compromise was reached whereby about 60 Chinese representatives from scientific, industrial and financial circles are to travel to Seattle in October. In addition, according to the Xinbus news agency, about 100 large Chinese businesses will hold an exhibition in Seattle.  
With a total of \$2.5 billion in two-way trade, the state of Washington leads all the states in trade with China.



# Indian Troops Kill At Least 29 During Kashmir Protests

By Sanjoy Hazarika

**New Delhi** — At least 29 persons were killed and about 35 wounded Thursday in Srinagar, capital of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, when Indian troops fired on pro-independence crowds, news reports said.

Officials who declined to be identified told United Press International that at least 60 persons had died and "scores" were wounded in what they called the worst bloodshed in Kashmir since a secession movement began two years ago.

There were at least two separate shooting incidents. The United States News of India, quoting Kashmir radio, said that 15 persons were killed and 20 wounded in one incident, when troops fired at crowds.

In another clash, 14 persons died and 15 were injured when soldiers

fired at a rock-throwing mob that had surrounded an army convoy.

The government-run All India Radio also reported that seven persons were killed when armed guards repulsed an attack by a crowd on an army school bus in Srinagar, but it was not clear whether this incident was separate or related to those already reported.

The killings ended an uneasy peace of several days, during which Srinagar and other towns in the Kashmir Valley had seen large pro-independence demonstrations. Although the violence between security forces and Kashmiri militants had eased, Srinagar and the other towns have continued to be tense because of the demonstrations.

More than 120 persons have died in six weeks of confrontation between the two sides. Most of the casualties have occurred in Srinagar, which is one of the major tourist attractions of the subcontinent.

Meanwhile, police said that militants shot and killed Pushkar Hanoom, an assistant director of information in the state government, outside his home in Srinagar. Mr. Hanoom is the latest among several Hindu government officials who have been assassinated during the past weeks. Those killed include the director of the government-run Srinagar Television Center, who also was killed near his home.

Newspapers and politicians have said that a trickle of Hindu families are fleeing the unstable conditions in Kashmir and that scores have migrated to the town of Jammu, where Hindus are a majority. Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state, has a population of about 4 million.

Muslim leaders in other parts of India have not supported the agitation for independence in Kashmir. They have said that the state is an integral part of India and have opposed demands by Pakistan and the militants in Kashmir for plebiscites supervised by the United Nations. The plebiscites were to choose their political future.

Indian Muslims are distancing themselves from the Kashmiri struggle because they are aware that they must survive in predominantly Hindu India, Bashiruddin Ahmed, a political scientist, said.

India and Pakistan have gone to war over Kashmir, and both sides continue to hold parts of the region.



Chinese soldiers carrying their belongings Thursday as they returned from Beijing to a garrison outside the city. The army, called to suppress pro-democracy demonstrations in the capital last June, is being rewarded with large budget increases despite an austerity drive.

## China Repays Army for Quelling Protest

Budget Gets a Large Boost but Tensions Are Reported Among Leadership

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

**BEIJING** — China's 3.1 million soldiers are enjoying a higher budget as their reward for crushing the democracy movement in June.

Another Chinese, who also has access to high-level military information, put the increase at \$1.06 billion, or 20.3 percent, when riot control and other domestic security costs were included.

Such increases will only keep pace with inflation, but they are striking because military spending had fallen 40 percent in real terms over the last four years.

Some diplomats worried that, given the general shortage of money, the generals would turn to the marketplace to raise cash by selling missiles abroad. China has said that it would no longer sell intermediate-range missiles, but it has not defined what it means by intermediate-range.

Diplomats said they believe that the pledge may not cover China's M-9 missile, which is believed to have a range of 600 kilometers (375 miles) and is in demand in the Middle East.

The army remains the most secretive institution in China, but discussions recently with an array of Chinese officials, in and out of the army, suggest that there are a

number of splits in the military. The use of military force to crush the democracy movement in June sparked considerable discontent, the officials said, both among younger officers and among senior generals who are keenly aware of the army's image problem.

In May, seven top military figures signed a letter urging that the army never be used to crush the students, and some of them are said to be still smoldering.

Vice President Wang Zhen, a hard-liner, recently urged the former defense minister, Zhang Aiping, to acknowledge that it was a mistake to sign the letter in May, one official said. While the conversation began politely, the official said, it soon became a shouting match when Mr. Zhang refused to change his view.

A large number of career military officers are said to be concerned about the rising influence of the family of President Yang Shangkun, who is also first vice chairman of the Central Military Commission.

Mr. Yang's half-brother, Yang Baibing, is the military commission's secretary general as well as

the army's chief political commissar, and he has been behind a broad campaign lately to re-emphasize political considerations in the army.

President Yang is 83 but appears very healthy; a well-connected Chinese said that Mr. Yang had a medical checkup a few weeks ago and amazed the doctors with his vigor. Some soldiers and civilians fear that after Mr. Deng dies, the Yang family will make a bid for supreme power.

Frictions were also reported between the army's central leadership in Beijing and the seven military regions. There are persistent rumors that the commanders and political commissars will be shuffled soon to prevent them from building independent fiefs.

One of the principal disagreements these days appears to be the extent to which the army should be "red" versus "expert." Much of the military's young leadership is said to place its faith in technology and professionalism, and chafes when 30 percent or more of training is spent in political study to make soldiers more ideologically correct.

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## Aoun Attack On Rivals Ends Truce

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

**BEIRUT** — Tense loyal to the Christian commander Major General Michel Aoun launched a tank and artillery offensive Thursday against rival militia forces in East Beirut, and the police said more than 100 people had been killed or wounded.

[Security sources told Reuters that 70 people had died in the fighting, including 30 civilians.]

The fighting shattered a 12-day cease-fire, which had been marred by sporadic cannon duels, and dashed hopes for political settlement of the conflict between General Aoun and Samir Geagea, the leader of Lebanese Forces militia.

The fighting broke out at dawn as General Aoun's tanks and fighters moved to drive out 2,000 Lebanese Forces troops entrenched in a number of neighborhoods in Christian East Beirut. The onslaught was met by stiff resistance from Mr. Geagea's fighters, who are well-trained in urban warfare.

After 12 hours of gun battles, General Aoun's command said his troops advanced on four fronts, but a Lebanese Forces communiqué said that all the attacks had been blunted and that the army had suffered "at least 50 casualties."

East Beirut was described by witnesses as a mass of rubble and a ball of fire. "The air is saturated with the smell of gunpowder and smoke from burning buildings," the militia-controlled Voice of Lebanon radio said.

Four districts were the target of General Aoun's onslaught: Karantina, where the militia maintains its headquarters near the port of Beirut; Dora, north of the harbor; Ashrafieh, a densely populated district overlooking the harbor; and Sim el Fil, a southern suburb.

The rival combatants accused each other of using phosphorus and incendiary bombs after many buildings were set on fire. The intensity of the clashes prevented fire fighters from getting to the flames. Ambulances were unable to pick up casualties despite repeated appeals by Christian radio stations.

The resumption of the battle for control of East Beirut came after negotiators failed to find a common denominator between General Aoun, who commands an army of 15,000, and Mr. Geagea, whose 10,000-member militia is in virtual control of the Christian enclave.

The factions have ignored an appeal to end hostilities issued Wednesday by the leaders of the country's Christian denominations. General Aoun insists that the Lebanese Forces must hand over their weapons and combine with the army under his leadership. Mr. Geagea has vowed to fight to the end rather than accept those terms.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Turkey Lifts Sanctions Against U.S.

**ANKARA (AP)** — Turkey on Thursday lifted sanctions against U.S. military activities in the country. This followed the refusal of the U.S. Senate on Tuesday to bring to a vote a resolution accusing the Ottoman Turks of carrying out genocidal actions against Armenians between 1915 and 1923.

Turkey had imposed the sanctions in October, when the resolution cleared the Senate Judiciary Committee. Turkey had barred some training flights of U.S. Air Force planes, halted improvements at a dozen U.S. military installations and restricted port calls by U.S. ships.

The proposed Senate resolution, sponsored by the minority leader, Bob Dole, a Kansas Republican, would have designated April 24 as a "National Day of Remembrance of the 75th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1923."

### Pan Am Reportedly Relaxed Security

**LONDON (UPI)** — Nine months before a Pan Am airliner was blown up over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people, the airline had eliminated a key security procedure, a London newspaper said Thursday.

The Independent said that Flight 103 from Frankfurt to New York was not checked to be sure that the passenger who owned the bag carrying the bomb was actually aboard the plane. The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration has a regulation that baggage must be accompanied by a passenger.

To avoid the time-consuming process of matching up passengers with their baggage and removing the bags of those who had not boarded, Pan Am decided that unaccompanied baggage from feeder flights could be loaded onto an aircraft if it first was checked by X-ray. The Independent said, quoting a Pan Am internal memo, that the memo said the aviation administration's chief of security, Raymond Salazar, had approved the new procedure. The Independent said.

### Aftershocks Follow California Quake

**LOS ANGELES (Combined Dispatches)** — Seventeen aftershocks have rocked a large area of California, causing landslides, smashing windows and sending goods sliding off store shelves, after an earthquake shook buildings from Las Vegas to Los Angeles.

At least six people were injured in the 20-second tremor, which struck Wednesday afternoon in the 13,000-square-mile (34,000-square-kilometer) region. It shook buildings, paralyzed telephones, cut power and broke gas and water lines. Damage was expected to be in the millions of dollars, officials said.

It measured 5.5 on the Richter scale, strong enough to cause considerable damage, and the aftershocks were as high as 4.8. The U.S. Geological Survey said the epicenter of the quake was at Uplands, a small town 35 miles (55 kilometers) east of Los Angeles. (AP, Reuters)

### Moi Bans Demonstrations in Kenya

**NAIROBI (APF)** — President Daniel arap Moi on Thursday imposed a permanent ban on demonstrations in Kenya, following riots and anti-government protests across the country over the death of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, who is believed to have been murdered.

"The government will never from henceforth permit demonstrations of any kind because the public want good protection," Mr. Moi said in a speech here.

Anti-government riots erupted Feb. 23 in Nairobi and in Kisumu after a state funeral service for Mr. Ouko, whose partly burned body was found Feb. 16 near his home in western Kenya with a gunshot wound in the head. The demonstrators accused Mr. Moi's government of protecting the killers. Mr. Ouko was entering his third year of a second appointment as foreign minister under Mr. Moi.

### Japan Assails Closing of U.S. Reactor

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Japanese physicists say U.S. plans to shut down a test reactor at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation would violate an international agreement and jeopardize future scientific partnerships between the two countries.

In a letter to Energy Secretary James D. Watkins made public Thursday, officials for the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute said the administration's intention to shut down the Fast Flux Test Facility at Richland, Washington, "cannot help but impact negatively efforts toward future cooperation."

Siguru Mori, chairman of the institute's Fusion Power Coordinating Committee, said discontinuation of the facility would end Japanese tests there as well as more than five years of "intense international collaboration" on solid breeder materials.

### Seabrook Nuclear Plant to Start Up

**ROCKVILLE, Maryland (AP)** — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission on Thursday licensed the Seabrook nuclear power plant in New Hampshire to begin producing commercial electricity after a two-decade battle marked by mass protests, lawsuits and bankruptcy.

The decision, in a 3-0 vote ratifying recommendations by the commission's staff and several lower-level boards, set the stage for the 1,150-megawatt reactor to begin operating at full power within three months. Two of the commission's five members abstained because of their prior involvement in Seabrook issues.

Anti-Seabrook groups in New Hampshire and officials in Massachusetts, meanwhile, were pursuing several legal efforts to block the plant's operation. Unless a U.S. judge imposes an injunction, however, plant operators will begin the process of throttling up the plant within a few weeks. While opponents had predicted defeat in advance of the vote, they said the battle over Seabrook had helped win the larger war against nuclear power.

### Bush Denies Reports of Iran Talks

**LOS ANGELES (Reuters)** — President George Bush denied news reports that the United States was secretly talking with Iran in a bid to free eight Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

"There are no secret talks going on," he said on Thursday. "I have read some of the most ridiculous stories."

The president was responding to various news reports that quoted unnamed Muslim sources in the Middle East as saying the United States and Iran were holding secret talks in Geneva to normalize relations and win freedom for the hostages.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Eight persons have died of plague in Madagascar and hundreds of suspected cases have been placed under surveillance, the Ministry of Health said Thursday.

Drivers at Greyhound Lines planned to begin a strike at midnight Thursday against the only nationwide interstate U.S. bus company. (AP)

A luxury resort in the Golden Triangle, the mountainous Thai-Burma-Lao frontier area that produces much of the world's opium, is being built by a Thai company in the first major Thai investment project in Burma. Burma will permit tourist entry from Thailand without visas when the hotel opens in October. (AP)

## WEATHER

| EUROPE     |      |     |         | ASIA      |      |     |         |
|------------|------|-----|---------|-----------|------|-----|---------|
|            | HIGH | LOW | PRECIP. |           | HIGH | LOW | PRECIP. |
| Amsterdam  | 5    | 4   | 0       | Bangkok   | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Antwerp    | 5    | 4   | 0       | Beijing   | 14   | 12  | 0       |
| Berlin     | 5    | 4   | 0       | Bombay    | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Brussels   | 5    | 4   | 0       | Calcutta  | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Copenhagen | 5    | 4   | 0       | Chongqing | 14   | 12  | 0       |
| Dublin     | 5    | 4   | 0       | Colon     | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Frankfurt  | 5    | 4   | 0       | Hankow    | 14   | 12  | 0       |
| Geneva     | 5    | 4   | 0       | Harbin    | 14   | 12  | 0       |
| London     | 5    | 4   | 0       | Hong Kong | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Lyon       | 5    | 4   | 0       | Kobe      | 14   | 12  | 0       |
| Moscow     | 5    | 4   | 0       | Manila    | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Paris      | 5    | 4   | 0       | Medan     | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Prague     | 5    | 4   | 0       | Osaka     | 14   | 12  | 0       |
| Rome       | 5    | 4   | 0       | Seoul     | 14   | 12  | 0       |
| Stockholm  | 5    | 4   | 0       | Singapore | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Toronto    | 5    | 4   | 0       | Taipei    | 14   | 12  | 0       |
| Warsaw     | 5    | 4   | 0       | Tokyo     | 14   | 12  | 0       |
| Zurich     | 5    | 4   | 0       |           |      |     |         |

| AFRICA       |      |     |         | LATIN AMERICA  |      |     |         |
|--------------|------|-----|---------|----------------|------|-----|---------|
|              | HIGH | LOW | PRECIP. |                | HIGH | LOW | PRECIP. |
| Algiers      | 26   | 24  | 0       | Buenos Aires   | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Cairo        | 26   | 24  | 0       | Caracas        | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Cape Town    | 26   | 24  | 0       | Guatemala      | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Harare       | 26   | 24  | 0       | Havana         | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Johannesburg | 26   | 24  | 0       | Managua        | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| London       | 26   | 24  | 0       | Medan          | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Los Angeles  | 26   | 24  | 0       | Montevideo     | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Madrid       | 26   | 24  | 0       | Quito          | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Mexico City  | 26   | 24  | 0       | Rio de Janeiro | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Minneapolis  | 26   | 24  | 0       | Santiago       | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Moscow       | 26   | 24  | 0       | Sao Paulo      | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| New York     | 26   | 24  | 0       | Santiago       | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Osaka        | 26   | 24  | 0       | Valparaiso     | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Paris        | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Prague       | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Rome         | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Stockholm    | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Toronto      | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Warsaw       | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Zurich       | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |

| MIDDLE EAST |      |     |         | OCEANIA        |      |     |         |
|-------------|------|-----|---------|----------------|------|-----|---------|
|             | HIGH | LOW | PRECIP. |                | HIGH | LOW | PRECIP. |
| Amman       | 26   | 24  | 0       | Auckland       | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Baghdad     | 26   | 24  | 0       | Brisbane       | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Bombay      | 26   | 24  | 0       | Canberra       | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Calcutta    | 26   | 24  | 0       | Dunedin        | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Chongqing   | 26   | 24  | 0       | Honolulu       | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Colon       | 26   | 24  | 0       | Los Angeles    | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Hankow      | 26   | 24  | 0       | Manila         | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Harbin      | 26   | 24  | 0       | Medan          | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Hong Kong   | 26   | 24  | 0       | Montevideo     | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Kobe        | 26   | 24  | 0       | Quito          | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Manila      | 26   | 24  | 0       | Rio de Janeiro | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Medan       | 26   | 24  | 0       | Santiago       | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Mexico City | 26   | 24  | 0       | Sao Paulo      | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Moscow      | 26   | 24  | 0       | Santiago       | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| New York    | 26   | 24  | 0       | Valparaiso     | 26   | 24  | 0       |
| Osaka       | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Paris       | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Prague      | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Rome        | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Stockholm   | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Toronto     | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Warsaw      | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |
| Zurich      | 26   | 24  | 0       |                |      |     |         |

## Burma Reported To Have Forced Mass Migrations

Reuters

**BANGKOK** — Tens of thousands of Burmese have been forcibly evicted from their homes in the past year and resettled in areas with no water supplies or electricity, diplomats said Thursday.

Diplomats based in Rangoon said that the government had claimed to be resettling illegal squatters, but that many of those forced to move had lived in their homes for 50 years or more.

The prime targets were densely populated areas in Rangoon, Mandalay and Yangon, the diplomats said. "People are generally being moved from areas of high population where there was a lot of involvement in anti-government demonstrations," a Western diplomat said.

"We have heard that many people have died of malaria because they have been resettled in malarial areas, which means anywhere outside of Rangoon," he added. He said that the evictions, which have emptied entire Rangoon neighborhoods, showed no signs of abating.

Settlers were given land but had to pay for the move and for their new dwellings themselves, the diplomat said.

## Mandela Begins Talks With Exiled ANC Chiefs

The Associated Press

**LUSAKA, Zambia** — Nelson Mandela met formally for the first time Thursday with exiled leaders of the African National Congress and a top ANC military official expressed willingness to meet rival South African military leaders.

The talks could bring some indication of whether the black nationalist leader, released by South Africa's white-led government last month after 27 years in prison, will be given a formal role or an enhanced position in the ANC.

Martin Thembisile Hani, deputy Newcomer of Umkhonto We Sizwe, the ANC's military wing, told reporters that preliminary talks with President Frederik W. de Klerk's government might include contact with the South African military.

After Mr. Mandela was freed on Feb. 11, the ANC promised to send a delegation to South Africa for such talks. No date has yet been set.

Guerrilla leaders say they believe the talks should not be limited to political leaders. Mr. Hani said he envisioned a time when officers from both sides are to work out "the modalities of a cease-fire."

Mr. Hani and Joe Modise, military commander of the ANC, were

among 32 exiled leaders who began formal discussions with Mr. Mandela in Lusaka.

The national executive meeting, chaired by the acting president, Alfred Nzo, began with an emotional ceremony in which Mr. Mandela raised a clenched-fist salute and joined in the singing of the national anthem "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika," or "God Save Africa," in Mr. Mandela's native Xhosa.

Mr. Mandela, 71, was flanked by Mr. Nzo and Joe Slovo, a ranking white ANC official who is also the secretary-general of South Africa's Communist Party.

Mr. Hani said the meeting would focus on a broad agenda, including Mr. Mandela's role.

"Already, he has brought a new dimension to our struggle," Mr. Hani said. "I am sure the national executive will be more precise about the sort of role he is going to play."

Since his release, Mr. Mandela has been given no formal position in the ANC.

No specific agenda was released for the two-day meeting at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall. But Mr. Hani said conferences, including the recently released Walter Sisulu, 77, and other ANC officials from South Africa, would discuss Mr. de Klerk's recent lifting of the ban on the organization, which had been in place 30 years.

Church leaders in South Africa and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia have called on the ANC to suspend its guerrilla activity. Mr. Hani said the conference would discuss "what is happening in the armed struggle and a clear strategy on that," adding, "We will be looking at how to take forward the process of negotiation."

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## Hotel Fire in Egypt Kills 16 Following Warnings of Risk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CAIRO — A fire at a luxury hotel killed 16 people on Thursday and injured at least 30, including many who jumped from windows or did down balconies.

The fire burned for nine hours at the six-story Sheraton hotel, which did not have fire alarms or sprinkler systems.

The Interior Ministry said the dead included eight French nationals and a Finnish couple. Six more bodies were buried beyond recognition. The American Embassy in Cairo said one U.S. citizen died and another was missing.

The ministry said 30 tourists and hotel employees were injured in the blaze, which destroyed most of the six-story building. Some reports said up to 70 persons had been injured.

Eleven Egyptians, including seven hotel workers, were injured, police sources said.

Among those missing were four British journalists who were members of a party of 47 fashion writers visiting Egypt to launch a new perfume.

Tourism Minister Fouad Sultan said the blaze started accidentally in the Nubian Tent restaurant.

Sparks jumped from a clay oven to the ceiling of the tent, igniting flames that spread to the adjacent building, he said.

Winds fed the flames, which destroyed the restaurant and the elaborate lobby, where five birds flew among tropical plants and trees.

Colonel Faher Elbedi, head of the rescue effort, said: "We asked, pleaded and even forbade the Sheraton hotel from having a tent in the lobby, because this was a grave fire risk."

"We told them it was dangerous, but they ignored us," he told United Press International.

There were about 1,000 guests and 300 employees in the hotel, which is near the international airport. It was not known how many people were inside the Nubian Tent, where belly dancing and other entertainment is featured.

The Sheraton hotel is one of Egypt's six Sheratons. It is about 10 years old.

Victor Lewis, assistant manager of the Cairo Sheraton, flagship of the chain's Egyptian hotels, said the blaze spread quickly from the Nubian Tent.

"One problem was that some guests opened their windows to see what was going on," he said. "As a result, sparks went into their rooms driven by the strong wind."

Sheraton officials said some slightly injured guests did not go to hospitals but received first-aid treatment after being transferred to other hotels. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

## Northrop Probes Halt After Plea Bargain Deal

By Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In return for Northrop Corp.'s pleading guilty to 34 fraud charges and paying \$17 million in fines, federal prosecutors have dropped major investigations into allegations that Northrop falsified test data on the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, according to internal Northrop documents.

Also dropped by the prosecutors in Los Angeles were allegations that Northrop overcharged the Air Force on the B-2 Stealth bomber program.

Northrop pleaded guilty Tuesday to the 34 criminal charges and agreed to pay fines in connection with falsified tests on key components of the cruise missile and the Marine Corps Harrier AV-8B jet.

As part of the plea bargain, the prosecutors dropped 141 other charges involving those two weapons and agreed in sealed court documents to end several other long-running investigations. These included charges of improprieties in the testing and inspection of the guidance system for the MX missile and allegations that the company overcharged the government on the

\$70 billion Stealth bomber program.

These details were outlined in an internal memorandum issued to employees at Northrop's headquarters in Los Angeles.

U.S. Attorney William Fabey declined to comment on the provisions of the sealed court documents. But he said the fine — one of the largest criminal fines ever paid by a defense contractor — would be "a tremendous deterrent to corporations who choose to cut corners on certifications on significant military programs."

Northrop's attorneys, Richard Sanber, said the company hoped the plea agreement would bring an end to "the ongoing battle between the U.S. attorney's office and the company."

But Mr. Fabey's office has been conducting other investigations that include new allegations of mismanagement involving the Stealth bomber, false claims for work on the air force's Tacit Rainbow anti-radar missile and possible overcharging for work on an airborne electronics system designed to jam hostile radar, according to congressional and Pentagon sources. It is not clear if any of those investigations have ended as a result of the plea agreement.

## Study Indicates Olive Oil Doesn't Lower Cholesterol

By Malcolm Gladwell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Less than a month after publication of a study debunking the idea that olive oil reduces cholesterol, scientists have targeted another food fad fed by public concern about heart disease.

In a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine on Thursday, Columbia University researchers reported that they found no evidence that mono-unsaturated fats — the principal ingredient in olive, canola and other cooking oils — help to reduce cholesterol.

As was the case with a highly publicized study last month on the effects of oat bran, the effect of mono-unsaturated fats on cholesterol was found to be neutral. Their chief value was that people were consuming them instead of the saturated fats that raise cholesterol levels, the researchers found.

The study involved two successive diets, each fed to 36 persons for 10 weeks.

The first was the American

Heart Association's "Step 1" recommended diet, in which 30 percent of all calories are consumed as fat. The fat is divided evenly among saturated fats such as butter and coconut oil, mono-unsaturated fats such as olive oil and polyunsaturated fats such as corn oil and soybean oil. Because of their differing chemical structures, the fats are metabolized in different ways.

The second diet was identical except that it consisted of 38 percent fat, with the extra entirely mono-unsaturated. Contrary to suggestions from earlier studies, the addition of mono-unsaturated fats did not change the cholesterol levels of the participants.

"We concluded that monos are very likely to be neutral," said Henry Ginsberg, associate professor of medicine at Columbia.

The results indicate that among the three classes of fats, only polyunsaturated fats may play a role in independently reducing cholesterol levels.



## Trial Starts for 21 Accused in Timisoara Slayings

Six of the 21 men who are to face a Romanian military tribunal Friday, accused of having ordered troops to fire on crowds in Timisoara in December. The resulting deaths triggered the revolution and the overthrow and execution of Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, Elena. The charges range from complicity in genocide to aiding and abetting genocide. All 21 are former officers in the Securitate, the secret police, which authorities have pledged to neutralize. Many fear the force is still operating.

## Hong Kong Chinese Warned on Passports

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China suggested Thursday that it might not recognize foreign passports held by Hong Kong Chinese after the territory returns to China in 1997.

Beijing said in particular that it would not recognize the British passports that London plans to give to some 225,000 Hong Kong residents in what has been intended as a confidence-boosting measure.

The announcement seemed likely to hasten emigration from the territory, already running at more than 1,000 a week, and makes it less likely that those Hong Kong Chinese who have obtained foreign passports will stay after 1997.

In London, newspapers reported that Britain had persuaded at least seven other countries to offer citizenship to some residents of Hong Kong before 1997. Reuters reported, Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan and Singapore have pledged to offer passports to Hong Kong citizens, according to the reports.

[Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, in Hong Kong, said the reports were "slightly premature" but said the government had been lobbying several countries about measures "to encourage key personnel to stay in Hong Kong."

Beijing's announcement, at a weekly Foreign Ministry press briefing, was based on the position that Hong Kong is Chinese territory and that Hong Kong Chinese are Chinese nationals.

The only way they can change

their nationality, China suggested, is by first obtaining approval from Beijing to forfeit their Chinese citizenship. Most Hong Kong residents do not regard themselves as Chinese nationals and are unlikely to apply to forfeit a citizenship they do not think they have.

China's statement came in a renewed criticism of Britain's proposal, made on Dec. 20, to issue full British passports to 50,000 heads of household to provide a legal refuge if they feel they need it. Britain has argued that with such a safeguard, most of the passport-holders would prefer to stay in Hong Kong.

"By this measure, the British side has seriously violated the solemn commitment it has made" in the 1984 agreement on Hong Kong's reversion to China, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Li Zhaoxing, said. He added that China "reserves its right to take appropriate measures on this issue."

Hong Kong Chinese are emigrating, mostly to the United States, Canada and Australia. Some say they may return once they hold foreign passports, but the announcement may make them less interested in returning because those passports would not necessarily provide the protection they seek.

The British proposal has not yet been adopted by Parliament, where it is controversial because of fears of a wave of immigration. The statement by China may have been calculated to make countries less willing to grant passports to Hong Kong Chinese by increasing the likelihood that the Hong Kong residents will move to the country that grants them nationality.

The British Embassy in Beijing said it was still studying the announcement and that it had no immediate comment.

## Paris Seeks Guarantees For Poland

Reuters

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl continued Thursday to resist mounting pressure to declare himself on the Polish border issue as France entered the debate to demand immediate guarantees for postwar borders.

Mr. Kohl confirmed at a press conference in Bonn that he opposed Poland's proposal for a provisional treaty renouncing claims to German lands ceded to Poland after World War II. Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki of Poland has proposed such a treaty, which would be ratified after German reunification.

Mr. Kohl's refusal to affirm Poland's postwar borders, which has raised concern in Warsaw that a reunited Germany might try to reclaim territory, again put him at odds with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

"I have not accepted it," Mr. Kohl said of the proposal from Warsaw. Mr. Genscher has accepted the proposal.

The French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, speaking during a one-day visit to West Berlin, called for an immediate guarantee for the border, saying that any time lost dispelling doubts about it would lead to instability.

"This border is untouchable," Mr. Dumas declared. "What is hindering the reunification of both Germany from making their resolution today?"

Mr. Kohl, facing a challenge from the far right in December general elections, has avoided giving his blessing to the Oder-Neisse line, which many rightists have never accepted.

Poland dismissed Mr. Kohl's pledge to support a joint resolution as meaningless.

## ALLIES: Small European Nations Want a Say on German Reunification

(Continued from page 1)

The appropriate forum for such consultations would be the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for security and some political questions, and the European Community for economic and other political questions, they have suggested.

The United States has expressed agreement in principle, a diplomat said, but it remains to be seen how the principle will be applied on the sensitive reunification issues.

Mr. van den Broek said a special meeting of NATO foreign ministers is likely this spring, well ahead of the next scheduled session in June, to hear the views of members not involved in the two-plus-four discussions. For the European Community, a summit meeting has been scheduled April 28 in Dublin, with German unity on the agenda.

A French official said the sensitivities expressed by Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands reflect "legitimate concerns." He added that these concerns would be addressed in early contacts in the two-plus-four framework.

four talks to see how they could be dealt with in later discussions.

But the Four Powers, as the victors in World War II, have a special "factual foundation" for handling the issue directly with East and West Germany, he said.

This marks a shift in the French position. Before the Ottawa declaration, French officials had concentrated on the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as the best forums for approaching German reunification.

Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis of Italy, who has complained most vocally about the Ottawa procedure, acknowledged that the Four Powers had special responsibilities for Germany. But he said that other European countries also must be involved, through NATO, the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Reparations Issue Revived

Responding to suggestions that a

## 'No Enemy of Jews or Whites'

Farrakhan, U.S. Black Leader, Sees His Press as Unfair

By Nathan McCall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, has broken from his long-standing practice of spinning news organizations. He said he wished to end the bitter antagonism that had characterized his relationship with Jews and indicated that he and his organization would play a more prominent role in national politics.

Mr. Farrakhan, who has been the focal point of racial and political controversy for years in his role as head of the roughly 10,000-member black organization, also discussed his proposals to set up a homeland for American blacks in Africa and to seek monetary reparations in behalf of blacks, who "built this country."

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. Farrakhan described public statements attributed to him in recent years as press distortions intended to forge racial divisions and undermine him. He denied that he was a racist and said he repeatedly had sought to mend fences with Jews and other adversaries.

"Louis Farrakhan is not an enemy of America, not an enemy of Jews, not an enemy of white people," he said. "To say that Louis Farrakhan is anti-Semitic is an unfair characterization of me."

He alleged that the federal government had plotted to kill him as he said, it orchestrated the 1960s assassinations of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X. He said operatives of Central Intelligence and other government agencies had harassed him, in the United States and abroad, and he warned that those who continued to persecute him could incur the wrath of "a higher power."

Mr. Farrakhan, 56, expressed a desire that news organizations "print the truth" about him and his message. He said the message could "correct some very, very serious problems in this nation, the most serious of which is the worsening condition of 30 or more million black people in this country who have become the Achilles heel of this nation."

Many of the questions and much of Mr. Farrakhan's talk during the two-and-a-half-hour interview dealt with his reportedly disparaging references to Jews and Judaism.

In 1984, Mr. Farrakhan was reported to have referred to Judaism as a "dirty religion" and was quoted as describing Hitler as "a great man." At the time, Mr. Farrakhan had announced that the Muslims were going to help register blacks to support the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's presidential quest.

The remarks and Mr. Jackson's initial reluctance to register them hurt Mr. Jackson politically. He was repeatedly called upon to denounce Mr. Farrakhan.

In defense of the remarks, Mr. Farrakhan said he had been "referring to the actions of the state of Israel using God and religion as a cover for what I said was lying, stealing, murder."

He added: "And I said in that paper that Jews, some of them, practice dirty religion. Some Christians practice dirty religion, and that's why we're in America in the condition that we're in."

Mr. Farrakhan said his comment about Hitler had been grossly distorted. He said he had described Hitler as "wickedly great."

He acknowledged having made other remarks critical of Jews and Israel. He said he routinely criticized people and groups, including blacks and Arabs, whom he recognized wrongdoing on their part.

"My criticism of Jews should be taken in that light," he said. "Criticism is not necessarily born out of dislike of the person, but dislike of the condition that maybe these persons are involved with. I've been in the public teaching for 36 years and I have never had a record of attacking Jews or Judaism, and I think that when you put the whole controversy in context then you can see it for what it is."

But throughout the interview, Mr. Farrakhan frequently alluded to Jews, once saying they were part of "a small clique who use their power and their knowledge to ma-

nipulate the masses against the best interests of the people."

Mr. Farrakhan said that as a spiritual leader, he was concerned about the welfare of the nation, including whites.

"I would hope and pray that after the vindication of Louis Farrakhan is over and done," he said, "you will see me as a human being who is passionately concerned not just for black people, but an passionately concerned for this nation."

He said, however, that he intended to focus most of his attention on blacks, who he said had lost many of the gains of the civil-rights struggle. He renewed a call for black separation, which in the past has focused on a demand that the government provide land for blacks to form a new state within the United States. He changed that stance Wednesday, saying blacks must consider returning to Africa if all else failed here.

"I'm suggesting that rather than kill off our people," he said, "let them go and help them. Since we built this country, give us reparations. You don't have to give us welfare, just give us what you owe us."

Without being specific, he said the Internal Revenue Service and the CIA had investigated him. "I believe that there is a continuing investigation and there are those who see me as a threat," he said.

He said he had learned more about the alleged government conspiracy in a September 1985 vision, in which he was taken up into a spaceship. He said the Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad, who died in 1975, told him in the dream of various schemes of high-level government officials.

Mr. Farrakhan's account of the spaceship is strikingly like an account related by Mr. Muhammad in his book, "Message to the Black Man." Mr. Muhammad referred to a "wheel-shaped planet," which he said was "a small human planet made for the purpose of destroying the present empires of Allah."

## Baker Balks on Israeli Housing Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d threatened Thursday to oppose a plan to help provide housing for Soviet émigrés in Israel unless Israel vows to halt expansion of settlements in the occupied territories.

His warning marked the first time the U.S. government has threatened direct action to back up its often-stated objections to Israeli settlement of lands seized in the 1967 Middle East war.

Mr. Baker was speaking on a number of foreign aid issues before the House Foreign Operations subcommittee. He was asked about a bill proposed in the Senate to make available as much as \$400 million in loan guarantees to house the large number of Jews expected to move to Israel under liberalized Soviet emigration policies.

Mr. Baker said, "We are worried about the fungibility question" — the fact that once money goes into a treasury, it liberates other money for other purposes.

There is no assurance that the housing money wouldn't supplant other money that would be used for the settlements, Mr. Baker said.

He added: "We see the settlements in the occupied territories as an obstacle to peace."

Therefore, he said, the administration would support the housing guarantee only "if there were an assurance that there wouldn't be any new settlement activity."

The Israeli government has said that only a small percentage of the émigrés — fewer than 1 percent — are being settled in the occupied territories, and that no U.S. funds would be used to finance their housing.

But Mr. Baker said, "We are worried about the fungibility question" — the fact that once money goes into a treasury, it liberates other money for other purposes.

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Therefore, he said, the administration would support the housing guarantee only "if there were an assurance that there wouldn't be any new settlement activity."

In Jerusalem on Thursday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir ruled out the participation of the city's Palestinians in peace talks, saying it would jeopardize Israel's claim to Jerusalem.

"It's clear that whoever lives in East Jerusalem will not be able to participate in these negotiations," Mr. Shamir said.

His hard-line remarks raised questions about prospects for the success of U.S. efforts to start a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue.

Those efforts are at a critical juncture. Mr. Shamir is under pressure from the rival Labor Party to decide by March 7 whether to accept U.S. proposals for talks. He also is facing a major revolt in his Likud party among conservatives who oppose negotiations.

(UPI, AP, NYT, WP)

## POHL: Bundesbank President Sees Gradual Union

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Pöhl said he did not believe the West German government would consent to an agreement with East Germany that the central bank could not accept.

He laid down three conditions that he said would have to be fulfilled for the Deutsche mark to replace the East German currency.

The first was "radical change of the entire economic system," he said. "Practically, what this means is that the G.D.R. has to introduce the economic system of the Federal Republic."

The second was that the Bundesbank would have to control what happens with East German monetary policy in any currency union.

The third, he said, was that an efficient banking system would have to be established in East Germany.

"All that is certainly not going to be simple," he said, "and means a considerable surrender of sovereignty by the G.D.R. Practically, it means unification below the military and political threshold, the creation of a united economic and monetary region, if it happens."

Mr. Pöhl added that "It wasn't pleasant, but I, of course, have to accept it as a political decision."

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the State Bank with various branches — they don't have a discount window or offer repurchasing agreements," he said. "The best way would be to permit West German banks to be set up in the G.D.R., which for me would be the best solution."

Had West Germany been through all this once before, in the currency reform that introduced the Deutsche mark in the three Western-occupied military zones in 1948?

Back then, people's savings in worthless Reichsmarks of the defeated Nazi regime were virtually confiscated, at the rate of 10 Reichsmarks for one Deutsche mark.

Mr. Pöhl thought the problems of 1990 would be very different.

"We can learn some things from 1948, though," he agreed. "For instance, that sometimes you have to just show courage and take the plunge. In 1948, we didn't just introduce a new currency, but we also lifted most of the rationing and price restrictions that had been in place, and the result was overwhelming. The stores were suddenly full, there were things to buy, people suddenly got motivation."

## Greville Wynne, Ex-Spy For Britain, Dies at 71

The Associated Press

LONDON — Greville Wynne, 71, who spied on the Soviet Union for Britain and who spent 18 months in a Moscow prison after being caught, died Wednesday of throat cancer in London.

The wealthy businessman, who described his exploits in two memoirs — "The Man From Moscow" and "The Man From Odessa" — worked for MI6 Secret Intelligence Service. He said he acted as the intermediary for a Soviet double agent, Colonel Oleg Penkovsky, a senior military intelligence officer.

Mr. Wynne set up business as an exporter of engineering products in 1950. It involved foreign travel, including trips to Soviet bloc countries.

He was arrested in Budapest in November 1962 and taken to Rus-

sia. He was put on trial in Moscow in May 1963 for spying and sentenced to eight years imprisonment. He was freed in 1964 in exchange for a Soviet spy, Gordon Lonsdale.

Colonel Penkovsky, who was tried with him, was sentenced to death for treason. But he reportedly committed suicide in a Soviet labor camp.

Fabia Drake, 86, English Actress

LONDON (AP) — Fabia Drake, whose stage and screen career spanned 77 years, died in London Wednesday at 86.

Her many credits included the television series "The Jewel in the Crown," and films including "The Good Companions" in 1957, "Fast and Loose" in 1954 and "Young Wives Tales" in 1951.

## Soviet Minister Visits Tehran

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — The Soviet railway minister, Nikolai S. Konarev, arrived in Tehran on Thursday for talks on economic cooperation, including the sale of aircraft and nuclear power technology, the Islamic Republic News Agency reported.

The West European nations have stopped short of Poland's insistence on joining the talks. Rather, officials said, they have said that they must be consulted before any decisions are taken in the two-plus-four framework.

UPK1015A



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Caribbean Counts

What is Congress prepared to do to support democracy in the Caribbean? There is not going to be much foreign aid. For years, the United States has been saying that economic growth — the kind that supports stable self-government — has to come mainly from trade, not aid. That is a reasonable proposition. But whenever anyone in Congress suggests even small trade concessions to help the Caribbean islands and Central America, there are loud shrieks from all of the usual protectionist lobbies. The Senate Finance Committee was pulled both ways when it met Thursday to write legislation extending and, hopefully, improving the Caribbean Basin Initiative. First enacted seven years ago, it provides limited but useful trade benefits to two dozen Caribbean countries. All are too small to prosper without reliable access to larger markets. Most have been hurt by the tremendous cuts in their sugar quotas, negotiated by protectionists in America. Most are being pressed by the United States to cooperate in difficult and expensive efforts to combat the traffic in illegal drugs. The initiative is designed to encourage investment in these countries by allowing them to ship to American customers under more flexible quotas and lower tariffs than most other countries can. The first thing

that the new bill needs to do is to make the initiative permanent. It was originally established only for 12 years, too short a period for serious investment. Beyond that, the new bill would serve American interests by raising those import quotas further and abolishing most of those tariffs. The counterargument is that jobs are at stake in the United States, and competition from low-wage Caribbean countries will destroy them. But senators who worry about economic growth in the United States will want to think twice. Economies grow by moving into work with high productivity and high wages. Protecting jobs at the low end of the scale will not make the United States more competitive.

The countries that have taken the greatest advantage of the initiative have been the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Jamaica — all democracies, all working hard to raise their standards of living. Nicaragua will be eligible for the initiative when its government takes office. The Nicaraguans cannot expect much foreign aid from the United States. But investment and trade can offer them a lot, if Congress is willing to resist the temptations of protectionism and open the door a little wider to small countries trying to earn a better future.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Deficit of Initiative

The congressional Democrats cannot quite figure out what to do with the budget Gramm-Rudman has sent them. The president has thus won the first exchange in this year's budget battle — but unfortunately that does not shrink the deficit.

You would not know it from the surrounding rhetoric, but more than half the \$37 billion in nominal deficit reduction in the budget is in the form of increased revenue. The Democrats either do not like or disbelieve the way he proposes to raise it. About \$5 billion would come from the increased churning of assets that it is thought would accompany his proposed cut in the capital gains tax; leading Democrats rightly resist such a cut as regressive. Another \$3 billion would come by way of supposedly stepped-up enforcement efforts and Internal Revenue Service management reform. A further \$4 billion would be produced by subjecting uncovered state and local government employees to the Social Security and Medicare taxes, annual proposals regularly rejected by Congress.

The Democrats thus know what they are against; their problem is lack of an alternative. The budget committees are almost sure to ask the Ways and Means and Finance committees to raise the same revenue as the president, but without the tax increase.

On the spending side, the president proposes to cut relatively little from defense while taking more, though not a lot, from domestic programs. The Democrats, claiming a peace dividend, will try to reverse that if they can — but not all Democrats agree how much to cut defense or where.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Hope for the Homeless

Why did so many people, especially the mentally ill, begin living on the streets of New York City during the 1980s?

(1) Because misguided reformers threw tens of thousands of patients out of New York State mental hospitals under a policy called "deinstitutionalization." (2) Because New York City failed to provide adequate mental health programs. (3) Because the law prevents the police from taking homeless people off the streets. (4) Because a shift in the real estate market eliminated tens of thousands of cheap rooms.

Nos. 1 and 2 might have been plausible answers 10 years ago, but they do not explain the problem now. Although No. 3 is often cited, it has never been a big factor. The only correct answer is No. 4. New agreement on that fact by public officials now raises the promise of real progress.

There is no denying that state mental health officials evicted thousands of patients without providing for their care in communities. And while the city gave them some help, it balked at full assumption of what it considered the state's responsibility. Meanwhile, the courts prevented recommitments.

But all that happened back in the 1970s. Mental patients with nowhere to go did not appear by the thousands on the city streets until well into the next decade. So

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### A Species Worth Extinction

In the days leading to the bankruptcy of Drexel Burnham Lambert, the managers of the New York-based investment house paid themselves more than \$300 million in bonuses. The bonuses are big, but their actual sizes are not as important as knowing that, unfortunately, they reflect something a bit more permanent than Drexel Burnham Lambert.

That "something" is the principle that to many a successful life is but a succession of transactions whose sole objective is to get rich and live rich; if, in the course of this pursuit, people cause a company to fail or fall apart, too bad; that's Darwin for you. There is no way to regulate greed out of existence. But we can do something about it. We can teach our children that there is such a

thing as overconsumption. We can return to a time when accumulation of wealth was a vehicle for building the economy, not the absolute value it has become today.

— The Keene (New Hampshire) Sentinel

Who, Then, Will Ever Recall?

"I don't recall." In all, former President Ronald Reagan uttered that phrase at least 124 times while under oath during testimony regarding his involvement in the Iran-contra affair. It is a pity that this man, who stepped down from the most powerful office on Earth a little more than a year ago, is suffering such memory lapses. It would be a much greater shame if the American people never learned the entire truth about Iran-contra.

— The Flint (Michigan) Journal

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## Central America: The United States Should Pack Up

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Is it possible that the United States might begin the complicated but rewarding task of withdrawal from Central America? The Nicaraguan affair has ended in unmitigated success for Washington's allies and for President George Bush — who knew enough not to overwhelm Violeta Barrios de Chamorro with money, advice and handling. The Sandinistas are out, democracy vindicated, the Soviet Union all but gone from the scene. There will be no more arms tansing Nicaragua to El Salvador. That Communist threat to Brownsville, Texas, about which Ronald Reagan used to speak so feelingly, has been lifted. What more could Washington want?

Problems persist, but on an enormous scale. The Nicaraguan economy is a wreck, thanks in considerable measure to U.S. sanctions. Mrs. Chamorro's coalition is a fantasy of political coloration, and setting up a working and lasting government will be tricky. The coalition could itself divide, and Nicaragua could yet find itself with a new government including Sandinistas.

It is conceivable that before it is all over the Ortega brothers might again take to the mountains. Dealing with a political Nicaraguan army is a serious problem, and dismantling the conflict in Honduras a headache — although nothing like the headache it would have been had the Sandinistas won the election. Obviously, aid is owed Nicaragua, Washington having done so much there, as in Panama, to produce the present economic wreckage. The war in El Salvador goes on, although after what has happened in Nicaragua the militants of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front must see their prospects in a different light. Fidel Castro is still impatiently waiting to be seen for 30 years, but Cuba's revolution is a reality, and the Soviet interest in Cuba slight and fading.

That the Nicaraguan election has been a famous victory will undoubtedly encourage Washington not to withdraw at all, but to stay on as patron of emergent Central American democracy. But that role has a limited future. The fundamental problems of the region remain largely what they have always been, providing thin soil for democracy's growth. There is poverty, maldistributed wealth, an

affronted nationalism, monoculture, a lack of suitable exports and of competitiveness on world markets, above all a disabling lack of pluralist, democratic political tradition.

There is not a great deal the United States could do about these things even if it were prepared to spend a great deal of money in Central America — as, we all know, it is not. What should count is that the ideological and strategic struggle is over in Central America, as the United States has defined it. That struggle was the reason Americans said they were there; its end is the reason they can leave.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, U.S. interventions had commercial motives, plus the strategic interest in a trans-isthmian canal. In recent times, Soviet communism was seen as the force behind Latin American leftism, or at least as the force that would profit from it. When Fidel Castro proclaimed that indeed he was a Communist, an ally of Moscow, the geopolitical case, for Washington, was proven, and a program of anti-Sovietism as well as anti-Communism was justified.

But the politics of Central America and the Caribbean have never been a matter of ordinary Americans feeling strongly. President Reagan may have tossed in his sleep in worry over Brownsville, but people in Brownsville do not seem to have been very anxious about the threat of Nicaragua's Sandinistas.

Fidel Castro at first was quite a popular figure among Americans, when he came down from the Sierra Maestra and the dictator, Fulgencio Batista, fled in fear. Ordinary Americans were never that comfortable with Mr. Batista, or with the other corrupt petty despots the United States seemed persistently to find itself supporting in Central America and the Caribbean: Leonidas Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, the Somoza family in Nicaragua — Panama's Manuel Antonio Noriega, for that matter. They may have been "our" S.O.B.s, as Franklin Roosevelt said — but why did we have to have "our" S.O.B.s?

The interventionist Central American and Caribbean policies of Washington have originated from the top, not the bottom, of U.S. political society. The American assassination

campaign against Fidel Castro in the 1960s, when Lyndon Johnson discovered the United States operating "a damned Murder Inc. in the Caribbean," was the result of private obsessions in the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations. It was not something the public was clamoring for. It was a big secret because Washington understood that the public would be horrified by it.

While successive U.S. administrations have been frightened of giving their opponents ground for saying they had "lost" such or such a country to communism, it is hard to argue that the popular majority in the United States really cares much about what happens in Central America. It is one area in which an administration has a relatively free hand —

much freer than it has with respect to the Soviet Union, Israel, Japan, even South Africa. Thus it would be possible today for the Bush administration to begin, quietly, gradually, unceremoniously, to walk away from Central America. It could do so in prudent confidence that Central Americans will, in all, be happier without the Yankee than with his presence. Washington could declare a victory and go home. The Russians already are going home. The press then would go home. Silence would fall: the cries of private grief and passion of Central Americans and Cubans unheard — uncomplicated by — a wider world. Thus do cold wars end.

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## The Message From Nicaragua

By Oscar Arias Sánchez

The writer is president of Costa Rica.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The elections in Nicaragua form part of the history of peace and democracy that is being written by the peoples of the world before the beginning of the 21st century. In South Africa and South America, in Central America and in Eastern Europe, in every corner of the world, new pages are being turned to permit men to walk in liberty. We all desire the free election of our leaders because we know that only thus can we begin an unprecedented time of peace.

For those who still cling to dogmatic passions, it was impossible to hope for free elections in Nicaragua or Chile. They held that the Berlin Wall would not fall, condemned us to live in the past, to relive Vietnam, to repeat Afghanistan. That is not, nor will it ever be, the case. We will not continue to accept the political blindness and economic egoism of those fanatics who find refuge in extremes. We have the right and the ability to create a new world. No more violence, no more governments that achieve power and retain it by force.

We cannot allow Mikhail Gorbachev alone

to write the history of peace for these years. We have much to say; we will say it without fear because we cannot succumb before the pressure exerted by extremists. History is written by the majority. I congratulate the people of Nicaragua, its government and Daniel Ortega Saavedra for putting forward an electoral process under extremely adverse circumstances. Wisdom overcame the insatiable acts of the extreme right and left in that country. I am confident that the people of Nicaragua will overcome the problems they must face by achieving a total reconciliation. Few nations have undergone so great a sacrifice and so much pain; few so greatly deserve peace.

The example given by Nicaragua must serve to show those who took up arms and acted with violence that this is not the way.

May this also be a message to our sister nation of El Salvador. There is no sympathy in the world for those who seek power by means of violence. The cruel killings in so many of the nations of our small America have not led, nor will they lead, to a solution. The Nicaraguan victory is its free election, which despite the victors and the defeated, we all joyfully celebrate today.

The Washington Post

## South Africa: A One-Man, One-Vote System Would Be Immoral

By Andries P. Treurnicht

The writer is leader of the Conservative Party in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is at a crossroads. Either we deny the reality of various racial and ethnic groups, or peoples, for the sake of a non-racial, non-ethnic society, or we recognize the facts of our population's composition and take notice of the rise of various nationalisms here, in Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

The reforms advocated by the government of President F. W. de Klerk are a departure from the principle of self-determination. What it offers as power sharing is really a surrender of power and control. The government's new philosophy (or lack thereof) envisages a country in which separatism is abolished and all peoples and racial groups take part in executive and legislative functions. The government pretends to adhere to democratic principles, and promises to prevent the domination of one group by another, but it fails to say how power is to be shared

between 5 million whites and 25 million blacks, or how domination of the latter over whites could be avoided in a democratic dispensation where numbers necessarily will decide. The ethnic awakening and demand

nity of which the world has become increasingly conscious. . . . Studying the legal-constitutional response to the new nationalism — the manifestation of the new ethnicity — is essential in understanding the evolu-

**We maintain that our people's claim to land and our right to govern ourselves are not negotiable.**

For political self-determination in Eastern Europe has been political practice in South Africa for the past four decades, but is now being betrayed. We were well ahead of the perception of Albert Einstein, a professor at Rutgers University, when he said: "Group rights is legal-constitutional terminology for the new eth-

nity of modern human rights. For there is an inherent conflict between individual human rights and the rights demanded by, for and on the basis of special groups."

The ruling party in South Africa is still paying lip service to the concept of a so-called plural society, but its "totally new South Africa" disregards the

principle of self-determination for the different peoples — the right to determine their own forms of government.

The new emphasis is on negotiation and consensus. The Conservative Party maintains that our people's claim to land and our right to govern ourselves are not negotiable. We reject the idea of consensus government because it means dictatorship, which is not acceptable anywhere, except perhaps in the Third World. In the long run, the majority decides in any democratic dispensation.

That is why a one-man, one-vote system in a unitary South Africa, with its disparate communities or national groups, will not guarantee democratic rule, but domination of smaller nations by the members of the numerically stronger ones or combination of black nations.

South Africa has a deeply divided population — along racial, ethnic, cultural, language and religious lines. The differences are more significant than those between, for instance, the English and the French, or the Flemish and the Walloons in Belgium. To force together such largely disparate peoples, cultures and races, will amount to a form of tyranny, the very opposite of democratic freedom.

Before the political consensus of the current government, remarkable progress had been made toward the development of separate freedoms for the various peoples, ethnic groups, in their own territories, or homelands. That is the partition policy consistently advocated by the Conservative Party. Seven black peoples — in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatane and Venda — accepted political independence in their own territories. Six others — KwaZulu, QwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kwa-Ndebele and KaNgwane — accepted self-government, the final stage before independence, also in their own territories. They endorse a policy of separate freedom, or partition. We say that such development is not

turning back the clock, but confirm that we are in step with modern developments elsewhere in the world.

Although white people in South Africa were formerly inclined to doubt how black people would manage to rule and develop their communities, while now concentrate on protection of their own freedom, political structures, economic development, land and society. We argue: If minority peoples such as the Swazi, Sotho, Tswana, Xhosa and Venda are entitled to their own lands and forms of government, then that principle should equally apply to the Afrikaner people — Afrikaners and English speakers of South Africa, white South Africans.

This claim is contrary to the demands for black-majority rule over the whole country made by the African National Congress and Nelson Mandela, the South African Communist Party and other radical left organizations. And if these demands are not met, they say they will resort to "armed struggle."

The release of Mr. Mandela and unbanning of the ANC and Communist Party have not brought peace. The unrest, violence, arson and threats of armed rebellion continue. And these people have been invited to take part in negotiations for a new constitution that also includes whites. They have demanded acceptance of the principle of majority rule even before the talks.

As Mr. Mandela contends, majority rule and internal peace are two sides of the same coin. That means the surrender of power, political suicide for the white man in this country. That, of course, is unacceptable to any people with self-respect and a long history of freedom and resistance against threats of domination. Therefore, the two choices are: black majority rule over the entire country, including whites, or separate freedoms for various peoples under their own governments in their own territories. The latter choice is the only moral solution.

The Los Angeles Times

## Watch for Bumps in the Road

THE CENTRAL ISSUE is political rights. The African National Congress and most other black groups demand a system of one person, one vote in a common electoral roll in a unitary state. The government and most other white groups demand effective safeguards for white interests. Although Nelson Mandela is making conciliatory statements about the future of whites in a democratic South Africa, it will be difficult to devise constitutional provisions that will appease the whites without losing the support of the blacks.

But that is not all. The ANC and most other black groups believe that the new constitution should provide for affirmative actions to remedy past abuses. Failing that, the constitution should make it easy for a popularly elected government to redistribute the land and to desegregate and equalize health, education and welfare services. The ANC is also still committed to nationalizing banks and key industries.

We have been witnessing a fine start along the road to freedom. But the road is still full of pitfalls.

— Leonard Thompson, a director of the Southern African research program at Yale University, writing in The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1890: A Royal Amnesty

MADRID — The Queen of Spain has resolved to celebrate the recovery of her son from his serious illness by granting an amnesty to political and other prisoners. Those sent to jail by Police Magistrates will be released, and all others will have their terms of confinement reduced.

### 1915: 'War Zone' Reply

LONDON — Great Britain and France have replied to the German declaration of a "war zone" and a policy of piracy by a Note to the neutral Powers issued today [March 1]. According to the Note, Germany's enemies are obliged to have recourse to retaliatory measures, with a view to preventing reciprocally goods of any nature entering or leaving Germany. These measures will, however, be enforced by the French and British Governments without risk to the ships or the lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and in strict conformity with the

### 1940: Lifting the Spirits

PARIS — The French will be able to obtain their favorite beverage, wine, every day in the week, as well as beer, according to new wartime regulations. The ban on alcoholic beverages, which has been in effect since the first six months to a year after the start. Every person residing in France will receive a food card which will be required to produce whatever he buys objects which are the subject of restriction. The world-famous French pastries will be unavailable three weeks, except holidays. Restaurants will not be allowed to serve more than two courses for each meal.



## OPINION

## Germany's Reunification Is Everybody's Business

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Time and again hypocrisy, falsehood and self-delusion catch up with us as individuals, just as we had feared and known they would.

But when it happens to us as nations, we are always surprised, as if our collective gave us some magic immunity not granted to us in our separateness. A childish thought, but nations never seem able to outgrow it.

For more than 40 years the Western nations, once allied in a war of survival against Germany, have said they were all for wiping out the separation between East and West Germany.

It was not true. The West did not want reunification. It remembered what the last unified Germany had done.

But the United States, Britain and France believed it would never happen. They were sure the Russians would not give up power in East Germany. Why not gain favor with the West Germans by pretending that only the Soviet Union was against reunification?

For decades, reunification was an accepted but never examined virtue. Almost no thought and less public discussion went into what would happen if reunification approached reality.

How to guarantee the borders of Germany's scared and frightened neighbors before reunification — not wait to see if all German politicians agree. How to weave some internationally responsible mechanism into German life to watch for revival of racial viciousness.

So Germans came to consider that reunification was just Germany's business. This, too, was a hypocritical falsehood. Germans know Hitler came to power through the ballot. That turned out to be more than just Germany's business — about 50 million lives more.

Germany was not simply defeated. It was also liberated from Nazism. The defeat and the liberation it brought were

paid for with Western and Soviet lives. Without them, Germany would have remained unified — under Hitler. That was everybody's business, too.

But the West, with its automatic lip service to reunification, virtually abdicated its role in Germany's future. After East Germany's collapse, the Soviet government became too busy trying to stay alive to stick to a coherent policy.

So Chancellor Helmut Kohl naturally enough jumped into the empty engine seat. Reunification is becoming basically a deal between German and German.

When I began writing about the dangers of the rush toward reunification it was considered unfashionable and impolite. But a few people in government wrote me saying they were worried, too.

Now the nervousness is bubbling up, too strong to be hidden.

The West is already crippled by fear of Germany. It moves with caution almost amounting to paralysis, lest the Germans get mad at us if we put ourselves on the "wrong side" of German aspirations. Familiar?

The very rage of the bureaucrats who say they are enthusiastic about immediate reunification shows their fear. They talk of building "shields" — shields to insure Germany stays "anchored" by NATO or to stave off a German-Soviet economic partnership.

The Poles are so worried about their borders that Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki says Soviet troops should stay in Poland as protection!

But what is the use of talking, with reunification so inevitable and near? This: The goal is not to stop reunification. It is to make sure that before, during and after reunification the needs and legitimate fears of German neighbors and victims are met and heard.

That cannot be done unless the truth is spoken to Germans and to ourselves. Truth is Point A.

The reason for fear — German nationalism and what it spawned — was not even mentioned publicly when President George Bush and Mr. Kohl met. The German chancellor did speak delicately of a "certain history."

What is needed desperately is for at least one Allied leader to start at Point A, saying out loud that while we are not against reunification, the Germans do not have sole responsibility or interest. The "certain history" makes Germany a very special case, overriding even some niceties of sovereignty.

Germans have the right to vote to decide their future — but must remember that their country is our business, too, and that we have a right to mind it and intend to exercise it.

Once that is said and accepted maybe we can move to accept German reunification, not just with our bureaucratic mouths but with our troubled souls. That is Point B.

— *The Daily Telegraph (London).*  
— *The New York Times.*

## Rostropovich's Return: A Mix of Harmony and Sadness

By Jeffrey A. Frank

WASHINGTON — Anyone who visits the Soviet Union finds it easy to reach absolute conclusions. After all, in a land where things change so rapidly, the latest amateur observation may be, for a moment, the truth. Every encounter seems to reveal something wholly new, or to suggest enormous possibilities, good and bad.

Even symbols acquire weight. Estate Lauder's products can be purchased

## MEANWHILE

only with Western currency, which excludes virtually all Soviet citizens, but the presence of the Lauder boutique near Red Square is unsettling. So is the button found at a state-run kiosk, depicting Leonid Brezhnev as the "Prince of Stagnation." And so was the week-long visit last month to Moscow and Leningrad by Mstislav Rostropovich and the National Symphony Orchestra, which he conducts in Washington.

My sister is a member of the orchestra, so I cannot pretend to make objective musical judgments. But if the Rostropovich homecoming, after 16 years of exile, brought with it music of enormous power, many of the tour's emotions were distinctly nonmusical.

For some of us who tagged along, it was as if the artistry of the cellist had

suddenly come to represent the gifts of the others who had left, including Rostropovich, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Joseph Brodsky and Yuri Lyubimov. To imagine the cost of such losses, consider an America where artists as diverse as George Gershwin, Duke Ellington, Bruce Springsteen, John Updike and Robert Frost had left to flourish elsewhere. And consider watching one of them return under a foreign flag.

Mr. Rostropovich and his wife, the soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, were not simply embraced like movie stars. Miss Vishnevskaya, in Leningrad, was gently mobbed by autograph-seekers, and the concert halls were jammed in ways that would have alarmed Western fire marshals. If opening night in Moscow was attended mostly by foreigners, Soviet officials, party hacks and others who could wheedle tickets, the three performances that followed became increasingly more accessible, and increasingly, terrifyingly, emotional.

Past and present kept nudging one another. Mr. Rostropovich spoke of Mr. Solzhenitsyn at a news conference; it was Mr. Rostropovich's support of Mr. Solzhenitsyn in the early 1970s that led to the cellist's exile. He visited the grave

of his friend Dmitri Shostakovich, then conducted the composer's music.

When the orchestra played "Stars and Stripes Forever" at the Moscow Conservatory, Americans glanced at one another as if sharing a joke. Why, there was Gennadi Gerasimov, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, clapping in time!

Mr. Rostropovich's music, in a sense, accompanied the new party platform in Moscow, and it accompanied Leningrad's pessimism. Mr. Rudsky, who understands that spooky gorgeous city, wrote that after the Bolshevik Revolution, the "city froze as if in total mute bewilderment before the impending era, unwilling to attend it."

Today, Leningrad seems unwilling to attend perestroika. As the American musicians traipsed through town with their Russian leader, people on the streets talked of ration cards, dangerous shortages, anti-Semitism and crime. A machine gun, one resident said, can be had on the black market for about 500 rubles. Another said the "tourist ruble," worth a 10th of what it was, is making foreigners unpopular.

The resulting dual economy has gone insane. A cabdriver said that he accepted only dollars (he got rubles, though too many); a cabbie now can earn in a few hours what a teacher earns in a month. The Museum of the

History of Atheism and Religion appears to have closed its atheism section. When a visitor inquired in broken Russian, "Where's the atheism?" he got an embarrassed grin.

In Leningrad, crowds literally beat at the doors to get into the concert hall when the orchestra played Shostakovich's Symphony No. 8. At a Russian Orthodox church, which was warmed by burning candles and packed with standing worshippers, there suddenly seemed to be no room. "Look," said a Leningrad woman, sadly. "They're even queuing up for their blessings."

Yet an odd sort of optimism sneaks out. I met someone who had made her first trip to the West several months ago. She visited Scandinavia and found it terribly dull. Leningrad might be a nightmare, but one can walk alongside the canals, absorbing the beauty, and find what she called "harmony."

An unsettling mixture of harmony and sadness made its way into the concert hall. If "Stars and Stripes" was a musical raspberry in Moscow, somehow in Leningrad, it became part of the cellist's gift to his homeland. Everyone listening knew it was the last music Mr. Rostropovich would make on this visit, and yet they continued clapping even when all the flowers had been delivered to the stage. And when it was clear there would be no more encores, the applause kept up until the audience got what it wanted — a last look at the artist, who bowed and clutched his hands to his chest in sheer pleasure.

The next morning, he was gone again.

The writer is an editor for the Style section of *The Washington Post*.

By TIM L. TAYLOR (Pict.)

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The People's Choice

Any doubt as to whether the Sandinistas were ever the people's choice seems to have been effectively removed by Violeta Barrios de Chamorro's victory in Nicaragua and the U.S. government's pressure for democracy — exerted over considerable congressional resistance — fully justified.

J.C. DIXON.

Paris.

Daniel Saavedra Ortega had the courage to consult his people, seeking a popular mandate for his rule. He had the even greater courage to accept their decision. Now, what about Fidel Castro doing the same?

JULIO E. NUNEZ.

London.

## Nonviolence: No Panacea

Regarding "Applying Nonviolence, With Force" (Opinion, Feb. 20):

Nonviolent resistance is indeed the only legitimate form of protest in democracies. Thus, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. in America led a valid political movement; the Red Brigades in Italy were common terrorists. Other parts of the world that might benefit from nonviolence, if it is not too late, are Northern Ireland, Spain's Basque region

and Kashmir, to name a few. In effect, the IRA, the Basque ETA and the Kashmir extremists are mere terrorists.

But nonviolent resistance in nondemocratic countries makes little sense. The world saw what happened in China. To work, nonviolence needs to arouse people. It can't arouse them if they don't hear about it. If there is no free speech, free press or free assembly, and members of the opposition simply disappear in the middle of the night, then, at least politically, nonviolence is less than useless, because its practitioners become mere anonymous martyrs.

Colman McCarthy's line of reasoning is an offense to those who did fight the Nazis. The film "Weapons of the Spirit" about a French farming village that harbored 5,000 Jewish refugees during the German occupation, may be uplifting, but I wonder if the Nazis even knew of this village. There were countless other examples of people in occupied countries who were hanged, shot or sent to concentration camps for helping Jews, or for practicing any other form of civil disobedience. If one wants to resort to movies, one need only recall another recent French film, "An Revolt, les Enfants," whose depiction of fanatical Nazi diligence in rounding up every last Jewish child for deportation to death camps caught the spirit of the time.

We must be careful in distinguishing

between nonviolence as a political approach and nonviolence as a life-guiding moral imperative. As the latter, it is effective and indeed the only defensible opposition in a democracy; against totalitarianism it is almost always suicide.

CHRISTOPHER HOUSTON.

Milan.

## In Defense of 'McCabe'

Regarding "The Curious Career of Robert Altman" (Features, Feb. 22):

When Mr. Altman blasted my book, "McCabe," as containing "every cliché you can imagine," does he refer to the fact that the hero dies at the end? Or pause to think that the McCabe of the book was no giant killer, but a man on the run who had almost accidentally killed a top gunman and found a place where he could put down roots?

Or was he thinking of the off-cliches, which were meant to keep the reader close to the familiar while introducing him or her to something different? I would have thought him subtle enough to have grasped a play like that. Unless he is miffed that negotiations are currently going on for the rights to stage a musical of "McCabe" and he doesn't have a share in them.

EDMUND NAUGHTON.

Paris.

## Unprincipled at the UN

Regarding "At the United Nations" (Letters, Jan. 4):

The Western minority in the United Nations is accused of being unprincipled and inhumane. Nothing new here. The West, and the United States in particular, is regularly vilified in the United Nations. But I remember when Western diplomats created this organization: The United States was midwife at the birth.

About the same time, those inhumane, unprincipled folks in the United States developed an idea to help Europe, much of which was still flat on its back after World War II, called the Marshall Plan. I also remember how much real estate we could have controlled after the war. We were so inhuman, we gave it back.

RICHARD N. FULTON.

Jakarta.

## Bubbly Benzene Madness

Regarding "Bubbly Trouble: Yuppies Mourn Perrier Drought" (Feb. 12):

Like previous health scares, the benzene contamination of Perrier water has opened a wild dance of numbers: millions of bottles, parts per billion. At its highest contamination level of 20 parts per billion, the amount of benzene in the Perrier came to one drop spread over 6,510 bottles. If the U.S. Food and Drug

Administration declares this to be dangerous, I suppose we must concur.

But when Senator Al Gore of Tennessee says he won't be satisfied until thousands of rats have consumed millions of bottles of Perrier and survived, he is simply encouraging the American thirst for health hysteria. While waiting the almost three years for those poor rats to finish their bottle of day, Senator Gore might spend his time on more serious health issues like tobacco and the pollution of river water.

FRANK LUDWIG GROSSMANN.

Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, France.

## All in a Day's Work

In response to "Are Montana and 49ers the Best of All Time? No" (Sports, Jan. 30):

Mike Lombardi of the Cleveland Browns, who compiled a scouting report before the Super Bowl, was right on target in saying "you just knew" that when Joe Montana got the ball with less than two minutes to go in the first half he would score — bags of time, no problem. The receiver, Jerry Rice, hardly bothered to look back; he simply held out his hands. That vignette sums it up. What for many would be an exploit was just routine for Montana.

DOUGLAS FINNEY.

London.



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## WEEKEND

- Art in Venice
- Filming 'Red October'
- Wanted: Conductors

International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE

WASHINGTON

## Matisse's Morocco

■ "Matisse in Morocco, The Paintings and Drawings" opens at the National Gallery March 18 and includes 23 paintings and 45 drawings dating from Matisse's two trips to Tangier in 1912 and 1913. The bold architecture of the old city, its Casbah and gardens inspired a series of large paintings in bold colors, as well as energetic sketches of Moroccans and landscapes. Nearly half the paintings of the period were acquired by the artist's Moscow patron, Morosov and Shchukin and are now in the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow. The exhibition, jointly organized by U.S. and Soviet museums and scholars, is on view through June 3 in Washington and travels to the Museum of Modern Art, New York (June 24-Sept. 4), the Pushkin Museum (Sept. 28-Nov. 20) and the Hermitage (Dec. 15-Feb. 15).

## LONDON

## Szymanowski Festival

■ The music of the Polish composer Karol Szymanowski will be given a comprehensive survey, presented with music of his leading contemporaries (Stravinsky, Debussy, Bartók, Janáček) and compatriots (Chopin, Lutosławski), in a series of 19 concerts and recitals in the concert halls of the South Bank Centre. The series opens March 3 with a concert performance of the opera "King Roger," and continues into June, with orchestral, chamber music, vocal and piano recitals.

## INDIA

## About the Golden Temple

■ For years, foreign correspondents in India faced with explaining the Punjab conflict have turned to Patwant Singh. An elegant Sikh living in a splendid New Delhi apartment, a connoisseur of the arts as well as of politics, he has now published what appears to be a book linking his two preoccupations. In "The Golden Temple" (Time Books International), he threads a narrative of Sikh history through pages of impressive color photographs of the Golden Temple in Amritsar — at once symbol and focus of a struggle that has cost thousands of lives, including that of one prime minister. If at first glance this is a coffee-table book, it is also a primer for the intelligent traveler to the subcontinent, even given the author's convictions on where justice is to be found.

## BERLIN/PARIS

## Béjart and the 'Ring'

■ Maurice Béjart and his Ballet L'Ansam bring the choreographer's latest creation, "Ring um den Ring" (Ring Around the Ring) to the Paris Opéra (Palais Garnier, March 14-22) after its Berlin premiere, where it is coproduced with the Deutsche Oper. The new work has a scenario by Béjart and Philippe Godard, and sets and costumes by Peter Sykora.

## GENEVA

## Sonnabend Collection

■ Ileana and Michael Sonnabend — whose galleries in New York, Paris and Geneva exhibited talented young American artists — selected for their private collection both avant-garde contemporary art and Pop Art, from Dubuffet to Rauschenberg and Jasper Johns. An overview is being shown for the first time at the Musée Rath, until April 15.

## BERN

## Warhol's Cars

■ Andy Warhol's last commission before his death in 1987 was a series in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Daimler-Benz auto. Strong in color but hardly as detailed as his Campbell soup can, the 35 paintings he finished of racing models (above) with the Mercedes logo are on view at the Kunstmuseum from March 2 until April 29.



Morimura's revised version of a van Gogh portrait. Yasumasa Morimura



Andris Liepa in Oleg Vinogradov's new "Petrushka."

## Kirov Ballet Brings Perestroika to Paris

Leningraders Do 2 Balanchine Works And a Topical Version of 'Petrushka'

by David Stevens

PARIS — The astonishing events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are affecting everything. One highly specialized, yet profoundly significant, proof of that is the first program that the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad is presenting at the Palais Garnier to open its eight-week stand in Paris — a program that would have been unthinkable a couple of years ago.

Specifically, it includes two ballets by George Balanchine — "Scotch Symphony" and "Theme and Variations" — mounted by the Kirov in Leningrad a year ago with the full cooperation of the Balanchine Foundation in New York. They are the first "official" stagings of his ballets in the Soviet Union, which means not counting a bootleg Balanchine or two elsewhere in the Soviet Union by a method that consists of ripping off the choreography from videotape.

The other work on this program is a new "Petrushka" by Oleg Vinogradov, the Kirov's artistic director, that uses the Stravinsky score but owes nothing to the celebrated Fokine-Benois original presented by Diaghilev. Vinogradov has transformed it into an extended metaphor for the struggle between dissidence, conformism and oppression, and intended as a homage to the perestroika of Mikhail Gorbachev. A first version was staged for the Scottish Ballet in Glasgow last year. Now he has restaged it, apparently revised, for his own company, which is giving it here as a world premiere, before Leningrad.

The importance of the Kirov doing Balanchine is that Balanchine was a product of what was then the Maryinsky Theater of Petrograd (St. Petersburg). He went west in 1924, reached the United States and in effect rewrote the book in an American vernacular with the New York City Ballet as his amanuensis. This transformed tradition has now returned to its starting point, and it is here, gloriously and stylishly retransformed by the Kirov/Maryinsky tradition, a textbook example of cultural feedback.

"I cannot even explain what it means to us to perform these dances," Vinogradov said in an interview last year. "It is like being given back a piece of our past." In a program

note for this Paris appearance, Vinogradov recalls that "for long decades we were cut off from the masterpieces of world culture," and an interest in the works of Balanchine or Bournonville, or European moderns like Roland Petit or Maurice Béjart "was considered an inadmissible 'occidentophilism.'"

Vinogradov cannot be accused of waiting for Gorbachev, for as soon as he took over at the Kirov in 1977 he began to extend the company's horizons. Petit mounted his "Notre Dame de Paris" for them in 1978, and Béjart staged a "Bakht" pas de deux and excerpts from "Notre Faust" soon after.

The choices for the Kirov's first Balanchine ballets were both shrewd and apt. The atmosphere of "Scotch Symphony" (to Mendelssohn) is the Romanticism of "La Sylphide." "Les Sylphides" ("Chopiniana" to the Russians) or "Giselle," and "Theme and Variations" is an undigested homage to the imperial tradition of Tchaikovsky, whose final movement of the Suite No. 3 it uses, and Petipa, whose long reign as ballet director at the Maryinsky ended not long before Balanchine's birth in 1904 in St. Petersburg.

THE Kirov dances these works as to the manner born, not in any attempt to imitate the speed and precision of the New York City Ballet, but absorbing them into its own style, in which the complexities are carried off with elegance and grace. With the Kirov, the eye is drawn to the fluidity and expressiveness of the arms; with the NYCB it would be the brilliance and intricacy of the legs and feet.

Yelena Pankova's airy rapidity more than made up for a certain self-consciousness in "Scotch Symphony," and Alexander Kurkov was her elegant virtuoso partner. In "Theme and Variations," Zhanna Ayupova and Faruk Ruzimatov brought aristocratic elegance to this fusion of 19th and 20th centuries, and of St. Petersburg and New York traditions. The ballets were imparted to the Kirov dancers by Suzanne Farrell (for "Scotch Symphony") and Francis Russell with results that are a handsome tribute to both Balanchine and the place he came from. The costumes for each were those of Kar

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## More From de Beauvoir on a Very Wordy Love Affair

by Katherine Knorr

PARIS — Literature and, God forbid, philosophical literature don't easily mix with pop stardom. When Jean-Paul Sartre, who was so famous his name was a running joke on Monty Python's television show, died in 1980, his funeral procession was the sort of French media event more often reserved to entertainers. His reputation has gone down ever since.

But the printing presses keep turning, publishing the bits and pieces of his life and that of the humorless lady who was, as they say, his lifetime companion, giving us ever more and finer detail of their words-words-words lives — pretty much in the same way as the publishing industry has given us every last detail of the lives of insignificant people who happened to know Virginia Woolf.

Seven years after the publication of Sartre's Phony War diaries and letters to Simone de Beauvoir, Gallimard is publishing the letters from the Castor, her nickname, to her "little husband" — letters described as long lost and mysteriously rediscovered by her adopted daughter — along with diaries dating from 1939-40 that are reported to be part of a much larger whole. No doubt.

Since most of de Beauvoir's writings in her long career were devoted to herself — whether as straight (but less than truthful) autobiography or as romans à clef — the letters and diaries, published with real names, only bring into sharper focus people who had previously been pseudonymous. There is much lesbian heavy petting that de Beauvoir had not let us in on and, generally, a lot more time spent in cafés and in dalliances than her autobiography would have us believe.

De Beauvoir has never been a popular heroine in France. She was hard-edged, brittle, overbearing. But she is a large presence, one many French intellectual women feel they need to be proud of, because of her long and often middle-headed feminist tract, "The Second Sex," and because of her ambiguous status as the lone woman of the

French Existentialist movement, although she was an appendage to Sartre. To male French intellectuals, she is more often "Tante Simone," a woman whose face could be described as interesting but not pretty and whose relationship to Sartre was a drag on him. On her first visit to the United States in 1947, to lecture, she reports that French intellectuals and officials had not been keen to subsidize the trip because, Claude Lévi-Strauss tells her, a "woman Existentialist was more than they could stand."

Her letters to Sartre reveal her to be more vulnerable than we might have thought, more loving, bursting into tears when she had no news of him, longing to be with him and braving military regulations to join him in the east of France. They reinforce the Sartre letters to show the depth of what was, in its curious way, a very great love affair. And although her letters are, by force of circumstance, less interesting than his — after all, he had a whole new subject, an active army, to analyze, while she remained mostly in Paris — they do give us, in great and sometimes fascinating detail, another aspect of this much described city, Paris just before the Occupation.

The letters also show us much despicable behavior.

It has long seemed quaint that some of her students' parents thought her a dangerous influence on their daughters — after all, wasn't Simone de Beauvoir an early liberated woman, a philosopher, a scourge of the bourgeoisie, waking up the intelligence of young girls to a world where they could take charge of their own lives?

She was in fact a bit of a female Don Juan, an awkward debaucher, a woman in her 30s performing little sexual dances with emotionally unstable young girls wakening to their own sexuality, teasing them emotionally and intellectually and dangling before them her influence with the Great Man. All of this — girls' school antics, (literal) fist-cuffs, frustrated sexual encounters and her own laughable but probably damaging psychological diagnoses of the poor creatures —



Sartre and de Beauvoir catching up on the news at La Coupole.

she describes in intimate and meticulous detail to Sartre, who was carrying on love affairs — epistolary for the moment — with some of them.

After behaving particularly harshly to one admittedly tedious former student — to whom Sartre was writing love letters while telling de Beauvoir he would soon drop her — de Beauvoir suddenly compares all this

trivia, tears and nonsense to the grandeur of her love with Sartre and seizes inter: "That there are in love things we find metaphysically painful, I admit; but one must digest them like all of the rest of what one must digest in the human condition, and tell one's friends, but not make it a personal grief."

The sublime and the ridiculous are buried in a numbingly meticulous hour-by-hour de-

scription of her daily trek from café to café to school to hotel room, of her many and copious meals, and of the incessant scribbling. Letters, diaries, letters about writing letters, letters about writing diaries, diary entries about writing letters, and her novel "L'Invitée," about people having sentiments

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## Morimura: Photographer of Colliding Cultures

by Carol Lutfy

OSAKA — The forces at odds in Japanese culture collide in the studio of Yasumasa Morimura. His warehouse-turned-atelier squats directly under the Japan Railway tracks in a bustling ethnic neighborhood here. As trains thunder overhead rock the two-story structure, the 38-year-old photographer serves green tea and paper-wrapped sweets with ceremonial elegance, unruffled.

Morimura is a creature of the elating values, fending icons and borrowed culture that constitute modern-day Japan. His elaborate self-portraits of European masters and his intrusions into masterpieces give voice to that. In juxtaposing the artistic tensions between East and West, they are translations of his experience as the by-product of many worlds.

Morimura's photographs are painstaking reproductions of household images, so to speak, in the West — Cézanne's apples, Manet's café scenes, van Gogh's forlorn

face. Requiring as much as several months and several thousand dollars to make, they are at once irreverent critiques of and adoring tributes to Europe's artistic heroes. Part photography, part painting, part sculpture, and part theater, they add up to elusiveness itself.

Kazuko Koike, director of Tokyo's Sagacho Exhibit Space, where a one-man Morimura show is mounted through March 16, says, "In recreating the past in his own style, Morimura is challenging art history." But more than this, he is also pointing to a growing preoccupation with identity that has sprouted out of the cracks in Japan's increasingly hybrid culture.

"I am Japanese, so why am I dealing with Western work? Because it feels as close to me as traditional Japanese art," Morimura says. "If I had used a camera to explore my themes, it would have shown a partiality to a Western language. But photographs are neither Japanese nor Western; they represent my sense of existing between two worlds."

Contemporary art here has long been dominated by concerns with nature. Mono-

ha, a popular 1970s movement, for instance, gave birth to a decade of spiritual and conceptual explorations of the elements, mainly in sculptural form. But while some artists continue to pursue these themes, others are following a trend toward internationally viable work that reflects the values of present-day Japan.

CAUGHT between these two currents, Japanese artists are struggling to find a compelling style, and Morimura's success lies in depicting that struggle. As the Oriental face in a Baroque background, the man's body in a woman's ballgown, the Japanese artist in a European masterpiece, he contrasts the tensions boldly, skillfully.

"East meets West in my work, but I haven't made an attempt to merge the two worlds," he says. "They exist in opposition to each other and that makes the viewer uncomfortable."

Just how uncomfortable is evident in the passion his oeuvre has provoked. Akira Tetsuhata, curator of the Osaka National Museum of Art, praises Morimura as a genius; other critics and curators oppose showing

his works overseas, condemning his image as "crass, vulgar, very 'Osaka,'" and a artist as "the shame of Japan."

This has not kept them from falling in the right hands, however — namely those of collector Charles Saatchi, who has reportedly negotiated a significant purchase of 14 work. Morimura's photographs are currently on display at the Hirshhorn Museum, Washington, where he is the only Japanese represented in "Culture and Commentator: An Eighth Perspective," an exhibition of view until May 6.

He is also featured in "Against Nature: Japanese Art in the Eighties," a group show now touring six American cities. And last year he will open a solo show at the Nicola Jacobs Gallery in London.

While Morimura's photos allude to the influence of shijo-e, or Japanese woodblock prints, on Manet, van Gogh and other artists, he has not limited his subjects to impressionism. Instead, he transforms himself, in the spirit of Kabuki's outrageous acting tradition, from gandy Yakuza

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## Venice Seen With Eyes Of Amore

by Kate Singleton

WHEN Venice decided to revive its historic Carnival 10 years ago it was probably going against conventional wisdom. If you're supposed to let sleeping dogs lie, dead ones are surely not to be meddled with.

The Venice Carnival, once the quintessence of the Venetian spirit, had been in an irreversible coma for a long time: a slow symbolic demise for a city with a diminishing population, declining industries, polluted waters, crumbling palazzi and a general aura of tragic decadence. Prodding the wretched carnival back into performing some of its tricks was an act of dubious sensibility. Much of what relates to the Carnival today is tawdry, but the crowds still come, though not as thick and fast as a few years ago.

Who needs an excuse to go to Venice? The exhibitions and theatrical events of early spring would probably attract as many people as the city could cope with.

Two exhibitions represent the main attractions. The more recent is unquestionably "Il gioco dell'amore" ("The Game of Cupid's Love"), a pictorial and documentary history of prostitution in Venice from the 14th to the 18th centuries, at the Palazzo Vendramin.

Bre Cafergi until April 16. The paintings include his works by artists of the caliber of Paris Bordone, Domenico Tintoretto and Pietro Longhi. Yet the true value of the show is not to tell so much its aesthetic content as the way it illustrates life and customs in Venice during its mercantile and cultural heyday.

As the fortunes of Venice rose, prostitution within the city developed to such a degree that the water is repeatedly discussed in the accounts of contemporary travelers. Venetian courtesans were renowned for their elegance and learning. Foremost among them in the late 16th century was Veronica Franco, who enchanted Henry III of France, and not only in bed. For she was also a fine poetess, an articulate, independent spirit who stands out among women of all degrees who refused to be disciplined by men who sought and bought their favors.

With the spread of venereal disease that followed the arrival of the French armies in 1494, the governors of Venice had to circumscribe prostitution within La Serenissima. This meant controlling, to some extent, the stews, or public bathhouses, where the trade was most freely plying. It also involved the largely abortive attempts at getting prostitutes to distinguish themselves from the *fermeuses* by sporting a certain color, costume or coiffure. At all events, the women were forbidden to add to the license of Carnival. Heavily appearing masked — and thus unrecognizable — in public places.

The exhibition at Palazzo Vendramin clearly illustrates two conflicting aspects of prostitution in the proto-modern world. On the one hand there are the attempts at regulation, at regulation, indeed at institution-

ABITO DELLE CORTEGLIANE VENEZIANE



Courtesan playing a spinet, with a singer, in Venice show.

alization. Houses were built for penitent or superstitious prostitutes who could thus busy themselves with embroidery and lace-making. Many were the traps published against mercenary love and its dire consequences, the tone of some reminiscent of certain latter-day reactions to the AIDS crisis.

On the other hand, many of the paintings express that sense of urgency, the desire to enjoy life to the full, that derives from familiarity with death. Skulls are a recurrent feature in a number of pictures; a chilling memento mori amid so much pleasure.

The first painting in the exhibition, a splendid triple portrait entitled "Anonymous Scene" that has been variously attributed to Titian, Giorgione and Sebastiano del Piombo, is a striking case in point. The young man stares out toward an inscrutable future as he slides his hand down the front of the woman's dress. Carpe diem — for we know not what tomorrow brings.

The major exhibition that has just opened

at Palazzo Grassi also has something to say about capturing the fleeting moment. It is the Andy Warhol retrospective, with a few additions that have already been shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Gae Aulenti, who designed the recent interior renovations of Palazzo Grassi, also did the exhibition layout. She has emphasized the serial nature of much of Warhol's output: the Mao pictures, the accidents, the flowers.

What a provocative contrast. For Venice, unravaged by the automobile and resistant to speed, is a city that embodies art in its most elevated forms. Such timelessness can only underline the ephemeral immediacy of Warhol's work. Clever, undoubtedly, but with about as many lasting values as the consumer society from which it arose. And this brings us back to the revival of Carnival: commerce, not culture.

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

## Troika Time at the Philharmonic

### It Can't Find a New Conductor, Which May Be Good News

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — It is not often that good luck comes disguised as a calamity. That, however, may be what is happening to the New York Philharmonic in its efforts to replace Zubin Mehta as music director.

Having failed to induce Leonard Bernstein, its laureate conductor, to return to his old post with the orchestra and having lost out to the Berlin Philharmonic for the services of Claudio Abbado, Philharmonic officials have been flitting with a variety of more or less promising possibilities. To this point, the orchestra's luck has held up: None of the more frequently named suspects has been willing or able to accept the baton that Mehta is handing on. That stalemate has caused some finger-pointing and scapegoating in the managerial circles responsible for promoting the careers of conductors.

LOOKING around for someone to blame for the Philharmonic situation, Ronald A. Wilford, the powerful president of Columbia Artists Management, has found a familiar villain: the critical press.

The business of finding a music director for any American orchestra rests in the hands of businessmen. In their search for a chief musical officer, Philharmonic officials have been listening with understandable care to Wilford, who as president of Columbia Artists controls the careers of most of the world's prominent conductors. Unable so far to place one of his clients in the Philharmonic spot, he has been growing impatient.

In a letter to this writer, Wilford contends that "disrespectful" music criticism in New York is responsible: it has generated an adversarial atmosphere that makes the city unappealing to prospective music directors.

To be fair, one must admit that possibility. It cannot be easy for any celebrity to be continually picked apart in print. But Wilford takes it too far, a remarkably narrow view of criticism. Specifically depicting an article about conductors who may or may not be considered for the Philharmonic position, he adds: "Referring to currently

active conductors as inferior is a sign of disrespect." It is a fact of life, however, that some artists will be judged as superior to others.

In his line of work, Wilford himself is regularly forced to decide, on the basis of his own musical and business acumen, which conductors among the many thousands who know how to beat time deserve his organiza-

*For many reasons, a conductor drought has befallen the world.*

tion's potent backing. His vote can mean the difference between a career's life and death. No doubt many aspirants to glory whom he passes over would regard his rejection of them as disrespect.

AS John Rockwell recently reported in *The New York Times*, the Philharmonic management is said to be leaning toward calling off the hunt for the time being. Under a substitute plan, the orchestra would enter the post-Mehta regime without a music director cemented in place. Instead, a troika of guests consisting of Bernstein, Sir Colin Davis and Kurt Masur would be engaged to share most of the load.

If this scenario works out, the orchestra will have been forced by the fates to do the sensible thing: defer action until a conductor of incontestable stature as well as enthusiasm for life in an increasingly turbulent New York turns up. It certainly would be a serious risk to fall back on a third, fourth or fifth choice, merely to put an end to administrative frustration.

It might be argued that such risks must be taken at certain dire times. But this one of those times? Anyone who has observed the unending game of musical chairs played by music directors in recent decades would not be surprised if the list of maestros available to the Philharmonic changed for the better during an interregnum.

It is hard to imagine, at worst, that the pool of talent will drop much in the next couple of years. There is no use pretending that the level will anytime soon reach the heights attained in the fabled past.

Especially before, during and immediately after World War II, the Western world was awash in superior conductors, thanks to that conflict's uprooting and resending of important European artists. A remarkable number of these artists came to America as mature, proven orchestral leaders eager to take on a music directorship in one of the big five cities (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago).

The jockeying for position was intense and the best men did not always win out. But even second- or third-rank orchestras could pick and choose in those days: both Pittsburgh and Cincinnati enjoyed the services of Fritz Reiner before he landed in Chicago. Buffalo audiences regularly heard Josef Krips and William Steinberg. Houston had Leopold Stokowski. San Francisco had Pierre Monteux. Los Angeles had Arturo Rodzinski and Otto Klemperer.

For a congeries of reasons, however, a conductor drought has befallen the world. Even a generation ago, a music director was expected to be on hand most of the season — which was short by current standards — and to lead most of the concerts. The quality of the ensemble rested in his hands. After the occasional guest came in to lead one of his favorite programs, the music director could return and repair any damage.

ONE of the problems that Mehta has faced during his long Philharmonic tenure was overfamiliarity, not only with his repertoire but his conducting style and interpretative range.

Are there honorable musicians out there who have a history of competence and international exposure? Of course. Any orchestra would be happy to have them as guest conductors, perhaps for several years if necessary.

But the New York Philharmonic, certainly not by administrative choice, has accepted the pressure to act for the sake of acting. It has bought itself time to look around.

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## Kirov in Paris

Continued from page 7

inska and David Flotkes, but each ballet had an uncredited backdrop, presumably supplied by the Kirov. For "Scotch Symphony" it was anonymously woody. For "Theme," however, it was a representation of the interior of the Imperial Mariinsky Theater that glowed in the background, enhancing the whole look and idea of the ballet.

Vinogradov's "Petrushka" is plainly meant to be the idealization of dissidence and a homily on the importance of listening to the voice that is saying something different, while there is still time. The Petrushka figure, the only one that is really a danced part, represents a man of the people who resists regimentation and conformity — symbolized by his repeatedly tearing off the stereotyped costume worn by the people.

The movements of the other figures — the mass of people, groups of helmeted police, a succession of political leaders — are more mimed than danced. Their costumes are gaudily colorful, and several figures add to their grotesqueness by wearing rubber masks. The sets extend the comic-strip atmosphere with a constant succession of parodied official portraits. (See and comment were by Irina Press and Yevgeny Okunev.) After surviving repeated brutal represen-

sions, Petrushka is killed — although only after a stunning succession of leaps, *bouras* and other technical feats — and his death becomes a final apotheosis as the upraised hands of the people hold his limp body up in the light.

The brilliant Petrushka at the first performance here was Andris Liepa, one of the young stars of Moscow's Bolshoi (and the son of another). His appearance with the Kirov is a touch of perestroika in itself. According to Vinogradov, while many Kirov dancers have appeared with or been transferred to the Bolshoi, this is the first time a Bolshoi dancer has appeared with the Kirov.

As a tribute to all the Solzhenitsyins, Sakharovs, Shcharansky and others in recent Soviet history, this "Petrushka" is a remarkable thing to see, after years of social-realist propaganda and sentimental bombast that has made up much of the diet of modern Soviet ballet. Unfortunately, the vocabulary is much the same. Vinogradov, like many other leading Soviet choreographers, often does impressive work when he is able to draw on the rich pre-Soviet tradition, but he labors under the handicap that Soviet ballet has been cut off from the modern choreographic masters of the West for a half-century.



Oleg Vinogradov, Kirov director.

ry and more. That is the promising thing about the "return" of Balanchine to his ancestral home.

## De Beauvoir Letters

Continued from page 7

tal and metaphysical relationships, and so on for three volumes.

In the end, the letters and journal (which overlap for the war period; the letters go on, with large intervals, to the 1960s) make up not a literary memoir, but a sad sentimental one, the complicated little sexual intrigues of a woman who tried very hard to emulate the man she worshipped, and to manipulate and if possible control the woman he was courting. It was her way of remaining the queen, the one who was the Companion, not just a *bonne femme* wrapped up in the silly intrigues of *bonnes femmes*. And what a lot of time was spent at this, what great mental energy was expended in these curious leaps from juvenile sexuality to metaphysics, how many words were written about so little!

De Beauvoir was a fine cave-dweller, a fine observer in crowds: She heard the pithy phrase, she saw sometimes with great depth and feeling the crowd and solitude of Paris, the half-empty glass on the dirty counter, the smoky train stations filled with soldiers, the ordinary tragedies. At some remove, she is

even a decent observer of people's behavior. But up close, she is arrogant, self-absorbed and blind, and often she comes off a fool.

NONE of this would matter, if Sartre and De Beauvoir themselves had not taken it so seriously, if they had better separated the petty and the grand. The details of their lives were turned into Big Novels With Themes, and the novels — De Beauvoir's "Les Mandarins" or Sartre's trilogy, "Les Chemins de la Liberté" — have become unreadable, dated, boring, philosophically irrelevant.

As the years went on, their fame grew and their individual love affairs absorbed them more, the Castor became more inescapable and her relationship with Sartre more difficult. Politically, they became increasingly fuzzy — too many political causes taken on too lightly, too many petitions, too much gibberish. They also grew pitiful — the small, half-eyed, famous man distributing Maoist newspapers, marching, ever more hunched,

with student leaders and "new philosophers," finally incoherent from self-abuse, and the increasingly inescapable old woman trying to keep him from one more self-destructive enthusiasm, and losing him for "friends" who used his name for causes he perhaps no longer grasped.

In the circle of young men Sartre first knew in school, he seemed for many years the intellectual leader. The late Raymond Aron, in his memoirs published in 1983, modestly said he considered Sartre his intellectual superior. But Sartre scattered his talents from jazz club to Maoist newspaper, and Aron clearly has emerged the winner in an intellectual competition he lost heart in, but that the French press has kept up to this day. In the 1980s, the adults came back after the pajama party of the 1960s and '70s. But the famous couple, in their wish not to resemble the odious bourgeois who had raised them, remained eternal adolescents and condemned themselves, in so doing, to being forever the heroes of undergraduates.

### ACROSS

- 1 Stratum of rock
- 5 Point in an orbit
- 10 Loosely twisted silk yarn
- 14 — Gracia, Argentine mountain resort
- 15 Vitalize
- 16 Latvian capital
- 17 Sympathy
- 18 Contemplate anew
- 20 Name of three N.Y. lakes

### DOWN

- 22 A lover of Elizabeth I
- 23 Battery terminals
- 25 Square-dance group
- 26 Widely used abbr.
- 28 "The Devil made it": Film
- 29 Delees
- 30 Tommy chaser
- 34 Simple
- 36 Swiss canton
- 37 Related
- 39 Generation

### 7 Thus, to Tacitus

- 8 Nigerian language
- 9 Cambodian coin
- 10 Wagner's "und locke"
- 11 Disencumbers
- 12 Pulitzer Prize novelist: 1958
- 13 Zappa, for one
- 18 Blow one's stack
- 21 He's case: Abbr.
- 24 Welds
- 25 Ornamental pattern in art
- 26 Burst forth
- 27 Former Mets manager
- 30 Study of facts and figures
- 31 Avid
- 32 Glossy
- 35 Mistaken
- 37 Bandleader Stan
- 38 Followers
- 41 "The Nine": Sayers
- 45 Middle, old style
- 46 Break a fast
- 50 Utterly finished

### Solution to Previous Puzzle

BUSTS SLOPE  
CANTATA SCARING  
ALBUMEN LOZENGE  
ILE PISMIRE TIN  
RALE NAIVE SANE  
ODDITY TIE SPIES  
SILAGE REPELS  
ICE RUN  
GOPHER MERCER  
BEAST OCA NERIS  
ANTE SWAIN RUDE  
LEM INERTIA DDE  
ERECTOR REBUILTS  
DIAPERS ECARTES  
CLARE ESNEES

### DOWN

- 1 Undermines
- 2 Kazan of film/dm
- 3 "Fatal": Douglas-Close movie
- 4 A native of Umat
- 5 Scrape off
- 6 Anterior

### ACROSS

- 51 Norse supreme deity
- 52 Star of first magnitude
- 53 An Amerind
- 54 Singer Fitzgerald
- 56 Gerone's river
- 58 Yellow bugle

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## THE GROWTH OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA: OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT

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## WEEKEND

# Hustling Cold War Films In an Outbreak of Peace

by William H. Homan

**N**EW YORK — In the five and a half years since Tom Clancy's thriller "The Hunt for Red October" became a best seller, the Cold War has lost much of its luster.

Clancy's novel, which sold 5 million copies, was the first mass-market novel to exploit the tight-knit world of ballistic missile nuclear submarines and killer subs zooming through the oceanic depths and firing smart torpedoes and various newfangled decoys and countermeasures at one another in a deadly game that might be called chicken at sea.

So how do you make a movie out of a story concocted at the height of the Cold War for release at a time when Mikhail S. Gorbachev and George Bush seem to be pushing the world toward real peace?

No problem, said John McTiernan, the director of the film, which opens in New York City on Friday with Sean Connery as a defector-turned-Russian submarine skipper and Alec Baldwin as a CIA analyst who is willing to trust the Soviet commander.

"A message at the beginning of the film," McTiernan said, "tells the audience that these events took place before Gorbachev came to power."

"Also, we added a few lines in which we gently tried to hint that this incident, or some incident like it, might have been part of what shocked the Soviet hierarchy into changing."

He cited the final scene in which Baldwin remarks, "There will be hell to pay in Moscow when the dust settles from all of this," and Connery replies: "Perhaps some good will come of it."

"I've seen audience research from advance screenings that shows that audiences pick up on this," McTiernan said. "Also, right at the beginning, as we see the Soviet Typhoon-class nuclear submarine emerging from its base, Sean Connery says: 'It's time.' What he means is, 'It's time for change, time to take a desperate chance for peace.'"

"Audiences understand that. They understand that the film is about 'Can they get where they're going in time? Can they trust somebody who will trust them? Will somebody take a chance for

peace? It sounds sloppy, but those questions always enter into what's happening in the film."

**T**o tell the story of the captain of the Soviet ballistic missile submarine Red October who decides, along with his fellow officers, to defect to the United States by steering the super-secret submarine into an American harbor, and who is then pursued by both Soviet and American forces unsure of his intentions, McTiernan said he practically went into the construction business.



John McTiernan in the mock-up.

For this film, he said, a 500-foot-long mock-up of a Russian ballistic missile submarine was fashioned by welding together upside down two huge steel barges. It cost more than a million dollars and necessitated having McTiernan take orders from a Lloyd's of London insurance man every time the measurably vessel put to sea for filming.

"We took some liberties with the mock-up," McTiernan said. "A real Soviet sub sits so low in the water when surfaced that all you can see is a very small portion — like the tip of an iceberg. It looks like a very small boat. So we had a much larger portion of the boat appear above water so you

could get an idea of how big she is."

One of the most difficult scenes to shoot, he said, was one in which 100 members of the Red October crew had to be shown abandoning ship. "We set out off the California coast before dawn so the sky would be overcast," he recalled. "We had the mock-up of the Red October plus a fleet of wave-making boats, boats with high-pressure hoses to blow water into the air and all sorts of equipment and, of course, the Lloyd's man was there so that if the waves exceeded the specifications of the mock-up he would say, 'That's it. You're shut down.'"

Half of the actors portraying the crew of the Russian sub, he said, were Coast Guardsmen and trained lifeguards, but since he wanted convincing Russian faces in the crew the other half were recruited from a group of recent Russian Pentecostal immigrants, many of whom were inexperienced swimmers.

"We wound up," he said, "having one lifeguard next to each Russian, and we prayed there would be no accident. Fortunately, we were very lucky. No, actually we were not lucky. We were cautious and prudent."

McTiernan said he also had two 50-foot stages built to represent the interiors of a Russian and an American submarine. These were suspended in huge, hydraulically-operated gimbals, like giant ship's compasses, so that they could simulate the tilting of submarines as they swim the ocean depths.

"Experimented with just tilting the camera, which is what they did in the old films," he said. "You'd see Tyrone Power or whoever leaning desperately against a bulkhead, and up to about 10 degrees of inclination, it works. But beyond 10 degrees there are things in the actor's body posture that give the audience visual cues that make them say, 'Aha, they're just tilting the camera. This is phony.'"

"The reality is that submarines are very often flying around like airplanes. They're banking a good deal more than commercial airplanes do. So we built these special stages to simulate that. They weigh dozens and dozens of tons, and the operators got so good at controlling them they could lay the whole stage over on its side and bring it down on the shell of an egg without cracking it."

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Sean Connery, right, and American actors portraying a Soviet submarine crew trying for Cold War tension.

The U.S. Navy, he said, cooperated in every way possible and even put several nuclear submarines at his disposal so he could film them maneuvering off Los Angeles. One or two shots in the movie are from film the navy made; however, McTiernan explained, most of the underwater sequences were made by using computer-controlled models in a tank employing the technology developed for space movies.

"The problem," he said, "is that underwater visibility is never so great that you can see the whole length of a real submarine when submerged." That also ruled out seeing one submerged submarine chasing another in a combat situation. Then, too, he said, the navy would never let two of its submarines get so close together that even parts of them could be filmed in the same shot.

One surprise in the film, especially for those who read the

Clancy novel, is that the cast includes two black actors, both of whom appeared in the cast of August Wilson's 1987 Broadway hit, "Fences." James Earl Jones plays Admiral James Greer, the CIA's director of naval intelligence, and Courtney B. Vance (Jones's rebellious son in "Fences") plays Jonsey, the inventive sonar operator on the American Los Angeles-class nuclear attack submarine U.S.S. Dallas. Neither character in the Clancy novel is black, and indeed black admirals in the U.S. Navy are about as common as shore birds on the high seas.

McTiernan also included an episode not in the novel in which a group of Americans board the Red October and, without training, maneuver it as easily as if it were a baby carriage. Does that stretch the imagination a fathom too far, he was asked.

McTiernan allowed that he had taken some liberties not just with reality but with the book as well. For example, at the climax of the novel, the defecting Russian captain uses his boat, the Red October, to ram the Russian attack sub Konovalev, which has been in hot pursuit.

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**Thursday's Closing**  
include the nationwide prices up to  
ing on Wall Street and do not reflect  
elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

**RE**

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| CURRENCY RATES |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Country        | Rate                     |
| Argentina      | 100 pesos = 1 dollar     |
| Australia      | 100 shillings = 1 dollar |
| Belgium        | 100 francs = 1 dollar    |
| Canada         | 100 cents = 1 dollar     |
| France         | 100 francs = 1 dollar    |
| Germany        | 100 marks = 1 dollar     |
| Italy          | 100 lire = 1 dollar      |
| Japan          | 100 yen = 1 dollar       |
| Netherlands    | 100 guilders = 1 dollar  |
| Portugal       | 100 escudos = 1 dollar   |
| Spain          | 100 pesetas = 1 dollar   |
| Sweden         | 100 kronor = 1 dollar    |
| Switzerland    | 100 francs = 1 dollar    |
| U.S.A.         | 100 cents = 1 dollar     |
| U.K.           | 100 shillings = 1 dollar |
| U.S. Gold      | 100 dollars = 1 dollar   |
| INTEREST RATES |                          |
| Country        | Rate                     |
| Argentina      | 100 pesos = 1 dollar     |
| Australia      | 100 shillings = 1 dollar |
| Belgium        | 100 francs = 1 dollar    |
| Canada         | 100 cents = 1 dollar     |
| France         | 100 francs = 1 dollar    |
| Germany        | 100 marks = 1 dollar     |
| Italy          | 100 lire = 1 dollar      |
| Japan          | 100 yen = 1 dollar       |
| Netherlands    | 100 guilders = 1 dollar  |
| Portugal       | 100 escudos = 1 dollar   |
| Spain          | 100 pesetas = 1 dollar   |
| Sweden         | 100 kronor = 1 dollar    |
| Switzerland    | 100 francs = 1 dollar    |
| U.S.A.         | 100 cents = 1 dollar     |
| U.K.           | 100 shillings = 1 dollar |
| U.S. Gold      | 100 dollars = 1 dollar   |







## U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

## Texas Air Agrees to Pay \$280 Million As Compensation to Eastern Airlines

## Fed Puts Tough Restrictions on Bank

A cease-and-desist order issued by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency set guidelines for the struggling company's efforts to return to sound financial health. The bank, without admitting or denying guilt, agreed to comply with the directives, according to legal documents.

*(Reuters/UPI)*

**CHICAGO (Reuters)** — Federal prosecutors have brought additional fraud charges and commodity trading law violations against 29 futures traders already indicted in the government's two-year probe of Chicago's exchanges.

A total of 225 superseding indictments were placed Wednesday against 13 soybean traders from the Chicago Board of Trade and 16 yen traders from the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Chrysler Corp. has extended its guaranteed rebate program through the end of March. The cash incentives range from \$500 to \$2,000 off the price of all Chrysler cars and trucks, except for the popular minivans and the LeBaron convertible models. The announcement marks the second time Chrysler has extended the rebates since they were introduced in mid-December.

The chairman of Harley-Davidson Inc., Richard Teerlink, said Thursday in a letter to the investor Malcolm Glazer, who heads a group that holds 7.26 percent of Harley stock, that the company's Holiday Rambler division should remain part of the company. Mr. Glazer earlier recommended that Harley sell the division.

*(Reuters)*

Doskocil Companies Inc., a Kansas meat-processing concern, said

*United Press International*

**NEW YORK** — Stocks closed higher Thursday in moderate trading as New York State Tax change, but blue-chip shares lost a large part of their early gains to a decline in Treasury bonds.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 10.13 Wednesday, lost 15.34 points to close at 2,633.59.

compared with about 184.4 million shares traded Wednesday.

Treasury bonds were down after a record 1.5 billion shares were reported early Thursday from U.S. purchasing managers, along with government data showing increases in January personal income and spending, dampening hopes that the Federal Reserve would lower the lower interest rates soon to spur

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.45 to 183.52 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.85 to close at 332.74. The price of an average share tacked on 8 cents.

Advances led declines by about a 4-3 margin. Big Board volume totaled about 157.9 million shares,

**TOKYO** — The Tokyo Stock Exchange's leading index shifted from dramatic recovery back to sharp decline Thursday, and the exchange blamed arbitrage for at least

After a two-day rise, the 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average fell 762.41 points, or 2.20 percent, closing at 33,829.58. The drop was the market's eighth biggest on record.

The plunge prompted the

Philip Morris followed, falling 1 to 36. Texas Utilities was third, up ¼ to 34%.

Among other blue chips, AT&T gained ¼ to 39%, IBM added ¼ to 104, Eastman Kodak gained ¼ to 38%, USX rose ¼ to 36% and Merck was up ¼ to 69%.

Prices closed higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value Index added 1.14 point to close at 354.04. The price of an average share was

(Continued from first finance page) but he later said he would support the West German government in its efforts. He has said market fears of heightened inflationary risks from such a union are exaggerated.

**Foreign Exchange**

Bank and nine French banks. DG has denied it agreed to buy back the bonds as the French banks claim.

The 7.75 percent federal bond was fixed at 92.30 on Thursday.

Resides in fall against the dollar, the mark ended at 183.7 percent of its end-1972 value against a basket of 18 major currencies, off sharply from 184.3 percent on Wednesday.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse March 1

| Closing        | Thu.   | Wed.   |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Deutsche mark  | 1.7710 | 1.6945 |
| Pound sterling | 1.6445 | 1.6285 |
| Japanese yen   | 149.40 | 148.12 |
| Swiss franc    | 1.5015 | 1.4870 |
| French franc   | 6.7100 | 6.7275 |

Source: Reuters.

### U.S. Data Boosts Dollar

The dollar rose against all ma-

currencies Thursday, boosted by the release of U.S. economic statistics that overall were considered favorable for the currency, Reuters reported from New York.

14, 1987. Continued Tokyo stock volatility and interest rate differential pressured the yen, which closed at 149.850 to the dollar, down from Wednesday's close of 149.075.

The dollar also strengthened against the Deutsche mark, closing at 1.7195 DM, up from Wednesday's 1.7053 close.

The pound weakened against the dollar, too, closing at \$1.6633.

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## Wartsila and Lohja to Merge

### Finnish Firm Will Be Major Force in Building Materials

**HELSINKI** — Oy Wartsila AB and Oy Lohja AB said that their boards agreed to propose to shareholders that the two groups merge to form a major new group based on the building materials industry.

If shareholders and the Finnish authorities approve the merger plan, first outlined last December, Wartsila would be merged with Lohja in about eight to 10 months, the companies said in a joint statement after both boards of directors met on Wednesday.

Under the deal, Wartsila shareholders would receive Lohja shares and cash.

The new group, still to be named, would have net sales of around 10 billion marks (5.5 billion) and employ nearly 19,000 people.

"The size and sound financial standing of the group give it good prerequisites for profitable operations and continued internationalization," the statement said.

Construction-related activities would account for more than half of net sales. The sector would in-

clude Lohja's materials and minerals and concrete divisions and Wartsila's Sanitec bathroom equipment and Security lock-making division.

Wartsila Diesel would account for about a quarter of net sales. Other divisions would include electronics, caravans, porcelain and factory automation. Real estate development in Finland would be an independent unit, the firms said.

Since the December announcement of the merger plan, Wartsila has raised its share capital by 50 million marks.

### Arco to Sell Operations in Norway to Neste Oy

**HELSINKI** — Finnish state-controlled oil company Neste Oy said that it had agreed in principle with the U.S. oil company Atlantic Richfield Co. to buy its wholly-owned Norwegian subsidiary, ARCO Norge A/S for between 500 million marks (\$125 million) and 1 billion marks.

million marks to 674 million marks with an issue of series 1 restricted shares to Lohja, which currently holds 29.05 percent of Wartsila's shares and 32.92 percent of its voting rights.

In December Lohja said it would raise its own share capital by 28 million marks to 300 million marks with an issue of new free and restricted shares to Fiskars Oy Ab, which would become its principal shareholder with more than 20 percent of its voting power.

The statement said profitability of the new group's industrial operations was sound.

Wartsila, whose shipbuilding subsidiary filed for bankruptcy in November, said its net sales in 1989 plunged by nearly a third to 4.1 billion marks from 5.96 billion in 1988 but added that its estimated profit after financial items but before extraordinary items would total 451 million marks, compared with a 1988 loss of 432.8 million marks.

Wartsila's shareholders will vote on the proposal March 21, and Lohja shareholders a day later.

## Camford Snubs Markheath Bid

**LONDON** — Camford Engineering PLC on Thursday advised its shareholders to reject a 305 pence (\$5.15) a share bid by Markheath Securities PLC, which values the automotive engineering concern at £63.8 million.

Camford called the property and investment firm's offer inappropriate and inadequate.

Markheath, which is 49.9 percent owned by Adelaide Steamship Co. on Thursday said that it already owned 6.01 million Camford shares, or approximately 29.96 percent of its share capital.

Markheath said its offer represented a 25 percent premium over the Camford share price on Feb. 28. Camford shares rose 84 pence after the announcement to 308 pence from Wednesday's closing of 244 pence.

## Despite Record Profit, Philips Has Setbacks In Some Key Sectors

By Ronald van de Krol  
Special to the Herald Tribune

**EINDHOVEN**, the Netherlands — NV Philips, the giant electronics group, said Thursday that its net profit rose to record levels in 1989, but the company also suffered major setbacks in computer chips and information systems.

Philips, the world's largest manufacturer of light bulbs and electric shavers, said 1989 net profit rose 30 percent to 1.37 billion guilders (\$719 million), due partly to extraordinary gains and lower financing charges.

Net profit from normal business operations — excluding extraordinary items — also increased sharply, jumping 49 percent to 792 million guilders. Sales totaled 57.22 billion guilders, a rise of 2 percent in value terms and an increase of 7 percent on a comparable basis.

Analysts said the net profit, widely predicted to show a significant increase, fell at the low to medium end of expectations.

The price of Philips stock dropped as much as 2.5 percent after the results were released. Traders said huge extraordinary profits on asset sales concealed the downturn in computers and microchips.

Group operating profit fell 6 percent to 2.29 billion guilders, but by losses in the components sector and a dramatic decline in profit in the professional products sector. The latter includes communications systems as well as information systems, such as computers.

"The decline in professional

products was unexpected sharp," said Angela Dean, analyst at Morgan Stanley International in London. "I had thought the medical systems sector would compensate for the problems in computers. And I had hoped that components, which were expected to show a decline, would manage to scrape into profit."

Group financing charges fell by nearly 600 million guilders, to 1.32 billion guilders, helping to account for Philips' ability to post higher net profit last year.

Among the transactions accounting for the 582 million guilders of extraordinary income in 1989 were the flotation of a 20 percent stake in the group's record music subsidiary, PolyGram, and the sale of a Swedish defense electronics subsidiary.

The chairman, Cornelis van der Klugt, said Philips expected further increases in net profit in 1990. The company also said it would pay an unchanged annual dividend of two guilders a share.

Consumer products, which form the heart of the Philips group and which include such items as compact disk players and small domestic appliances, put in a strong performance in 1989, posting an increase in operating profit to 1.11 billion guilders, from 827 million guilders in 1988.

The lighting division's operating earnings fell slightly, to 763 million guilders from 777 million guilders in 1988, reflecting higher costs in Latin America.

Mr. van der Klugt said overall operating profit would have been slightly higher in 1989 if it had not been for the transfer of its white goods division to a joint venture with U.S.-based Whirlpool Corp.

The components division, including such profitable activities as color picture-tube manufacturing, swung into an operating loss of 125 million guilders in 1989 from a profit of 353 million guilders in 1988, reflecting a downturn in business for integrated circuits. Profit in professional products plummeted to 40 million guilders, from 368 million.

In the past few years, Philips has closed and consolidated 75 factories, leaving 346 factories around the world.

Mr. van der Klugt said he was particularly pleased with the performance of the consumer-electronics sector, which had been losing-making in the early 1980s due to fierce competition from Japanese and Korean manufacturers. Jan Timmer, the present head of the consumer-electronics division, has been picked to succeed Mr. van der Klugt next year.

| Investor's Europe |                    |           |         |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Frankfurt         | London             | Paris     |         |
| Commerzbank       | F.T. 100 Index     | C.A.C. 40 |         |
| 2400              | 2100               | 2100      |         |
| 2300              | 2000               | 2000      |         |
| 2200              | 1900               | 1900      |         |
| 2100              | 1800               | 1800      |         |
| 2000              | 1700               | 1700      |         |
| 1900              | 1600               | 1600      |         |
| 1800              | 1500               | 1500      |         |
| 1700              | 1400               | 1400      |         |
| 1600              | 1300               | 1300      |         |
| 1500              | 1200               | 1200      |         |
| 1400              | 1100               | 1100      |         |
| 1300              | 1000               | 1000      |         |
| 1200              | 900                | 900       |         |
| 1100              | 800                | 800       |         |
| 1000              | 700                | 700       |         |
| 900               | 600                | 600       |         |
| 800               | 500                | 500       |         |
| 700               | 400                | 400       |         |
| 600               | 300                | 300       |         |
| 500               | 200                | 200       |         |
| 400               | 100                | 100       |         |
| 300               | 0                  | 0         |         |
| 200               |                    |           |         |
| 100               |                    |           |         |
| 0                 |                    |           |         |
| Exchanges         | Index              | Thursday  | Friday  |
| Amsterdam         | CEB General        | 105.30    | 106.60  |
| Brussels          | Stock Index        | 5727.13   | 5679.83 |
| Frankfurt         | Commerzbank        | 2187.40   | 2206.60 |
| Frankfurt         | DAX                | 1787.87   | 1809.92 |
| Helsinki          | UNITAS             | 650.30    | 654.20  |
| London            | Financial Times 30 | 1764.90   | 1781.40 |
| London            | FT-SE 100          | 2238.40   | 2255.40 |
| Madrid            | General Index      | 271.42    | 273.14  |
| Milan             | MIB                | 953       | 954     |
| Paris             | CAC 40             | 1832.44   | 1849.69 |
| Stockholm         | Akersvarden        | 1144.80   | 1154.50 |
| Zurich            | SBS                | 632.60    | 637.40  |

## WestLB's Profit Rose About 10% Last Year

**DUSSELDORF** — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said Thursday that group operating profit in 1989 rose 10 percent from a year earlier, to about one billion Deutsche marks (\$591 million).

WestLB said that the bank was able to offset pressure on interest rate earnings by increasing income from investments and share trading. The bank was also able to hold down increases in expenditures.

"Taken as a whole, these results confirm that we are on the right path," the bank said.

WestLB and Städtische Landesbank also said Thursday that they had agreed to cooperate in international business.

WestLB is held 43.2 percent by the West German federal state of North-Rhine Westphalia. Its other shareholders include the state's regional savings banks and other public bodies.

In London, Barclays PLC said pre-tax profit in 1989 fell to £692 million (\$1.17 billion) after currency-risk provisions of £93 million, compared with a profit of £1.39 billion in 1988.

Barclays said it was "a most encouraging achievement" in a year when competition intensified in many of its markets and economic conditions slowed down.

The chairman, Sir John Glynne, said the company had reduced its exposure to developing countries by

more than \$1 billion over the past 18 months, but that the outlook for these countries had since worsened. He said he regretted that Barclays now felt it prudent to make additional provisions against LDC loans. He said that by raising LDC loan provisions to 70 percent, these loans were now adequately covered.

In Zurich, Bank Leu said group gross profit in 1989 rose 23 percent, to about 127 million Swiss francs (\$85.15 million). It earlier reported a 15.1 percent rise in 1989 parent company net profit, to 52.6 million francs.

This is the first time the bank has published a gross profit figure for the group. It said it planned to publish full consolidated annual accounts for the first time next year.

The downgrading of the New York operating, which led to a fall in the bank's North American loan portfolio, was given as the main reason why Leu's balance sheet rose by only 0.5 percent last year, to 14.93 billion francs.

Meanwhile, Citicorp Suisse said net profit in 1989 rose 21 percent to 716.3 million francs. Gross profit rose to 1.43 billion francs from 1.18 billion, and total assets climbed to 117.7 billion francs.

Royal Insurance PLC said a fall in 1989 net profit was due to increased spread-half losses from Hong Kong, Japan, and Australia and sub-exposure to developing countries by

## NYSE

**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables indicate the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

| (Continued) |     |                      |      |       |      |     |                      |      |       |
|-------------|-----|----------------------|------|-------|------|-----|----------------------|------|-------|
| 12 Month    | Low | Stock                | Div  | Yield | High | Low | Stock                | Div  | Yield |
| 12          | 11  | IBM                  | 3.12 | 3.12  | 12   | 11  | IBM                  | 3.12 | 3.12  |
| 11          | 10  | AT&T                 | 2.88 | 2.88  | 11   | 10  | AT&T                 | 2.88 | 2.88  |
| 10          | 9   | GE                   | 2.56 | 2.56  | 10   | 9   | GE                   | 2.56 | 2.56  |
| 9           | 8   | Westinghouse         | 2.24 | 2.24  | 9    | 8   | Westinghouse         | 2.24 | 2.24  |
| 8           | 7   | General Electric     | 2.00 | 2.00  | 8    | 7   | General Electric     | 2.00 | 2.00  |
| 7           | 6   | Johnson & Johnson    | 1.76 | 1.76  | 7    | 6   | Johnson & Johnson    | 1.76 | 1.76  |
| 6           | 5   | Merck & Co.          | 1.52 | 1.52  | 6    | 5   | Merck & Co.          | 1.52 | 1.52  |
| 5           | 4   | Pfizer Inc.          | 1.28 | 1.28  | 5    | 4   | Pfizer Inc.          | 1.28 | 1.28  |
| 4           | 3   | Amgen Inc.           | 1.04 | 1.04  | 4    | 3   | Amgen Inc.           | 1.04 | 1.04  |
| 3           | 2   | Boehringer Ingelheim | 0.80 | 0.80  | 3    | 2   | Boehringer Ingelheim | 0.80 | 0.80  |
| 2           | 1   | Novartis AG          | 0.64 | 0.64  | 2    | 1   | Novartis AG          | 0.64 | 0.64  |
| 1           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.48 | 0.48  | 1    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.48 | 0.48  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.32 | 0.32  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.32 | 0.32  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.16 | 0.16  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.16 | 0.16  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Roche AG             | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Sandoz AG            | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  | 0    | 0   | Ciba AG              | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| 0           | 0   | Novartis AG          | 0.00 |       |      |     |                      |      |       |











## SPORTS

## Point-Shaving Questions Swirl Amid New Reported Links to N.C. State Player

By Sally Jenkins

Washington Post Service

A New Jersey law enforcement official said Wednesday that North Carolina State University's 1987-88 basketball season is the focus of an unspecified criminal investigation. The official would not confirm point-shaving is involved, but in a national news broadcast, a former Wolfpack forward, Charles Shackelford, was accused of conspiring with three teammates to fix four games during the 1987-88 season.

North Carolina State is frequently rated among the best college basketball teams in the United States; it won the collegiate championship twice in the last two decades.

ABC News, citing "informed sources" and quoting one unidentified player, reported that Shackelford and unnamed teammates agreed to fix the final game of the season against Wake Forest and as many as three others in exchange for payments from a housing contractor, Robert D. Kramer 3d, of Denville, New Jersey.

Shackelford, now with the New Jersey Nets of the National Basketball Association, last week admitted that as a player at N.C. State, he accepted cash payments amounting to \$65,000 from two men: an unnamed agent and Kramer.

The police chief in Denville, Howard Shaw, said his department had been inquiring into Kramer's association with Shackelford since November. Kramer was arrested on a misdemeanor drug possession charge in September,

which Shaw said led his department to investigate other alleged "criminal activities" by Kramer. Shaw said the department contacted North Carolina law enforcement officials and the department has been working together.

Asked whether Shackelford was involved in the investigation, Shaw said, "All I can say is, we've certainly been giving him some attention."

In a separate report Wednesday by the Greensboro (North Carolina) News and Record, unnamed sources said the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation was looking into allegations of point-shaving in North Carolina State's game against Tampa in 1986. The Wolfpack, then 7-1 and ranked No. 12, lost to the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II school, 67-62.

No law enforcement official in New Jersey or North Carolina would affirm Wednesday that point-shaving is the focus of their inquiries.

In point-shaving, players on a favored team are paid to insure that their team either loses the game or wins by a smaller margin than the betting line. A gambler who knows players are shaving points in a game can make a large amount of money by betting on the underdog.

Shaw stressed that the N.C. State coach, Jim Valvano, was not implicated in his investigation.

"Of everything that's taken place, this by far has been the most disconcerting for me to deal with, both personally and professionally," Valvano told the Charlotte (North Carolina) Ob-

server. "It is devastating to think that a player would violate such a sacred trust."

N.C. State is on two-year NCAA probation and cannot appear in postseason play because of infractions involving basketball players' travel tickets and eating messengers provided to them by the coaching staff.

The school underwent in-house and NCAA investigations last year after the publication of "Personal Fouls," a book alleging a pattern of corruption in the program. Valvano was forced to give up his position as athletic director.

Kramer has denied gambling on college games and maintained he only gave Shackelford money as a loan.

Shackelford's current agent, Salvatore DiFazio of Somerville, New Jersey, would not comment on any investigations except to say that Shackelford repaid the unnamed agent, who gave him \$40,000, and Kramer when he signed his professional contract.

ABC reported that four N.C. State players shaved points in the March 6, 1988, game against Wake Forest. The Wolfpack was favored to win by 15 points, and won by 85-82. A player quoted on camera was disgraced and not identified.

"You're supposed to win by six and you're winning eight with 18 seconds and you're going to go, you're going to throw the layup and make sure that they can't get a layup out of it to bring it within six," the player said.

"Ah, you do whatever is necessary at that particular moment..."

"It was basically just for the money, and because, you know, you didn't have money sometimes to eat with."

ABC called Kramer the "mastermind" of the conspiracy. The network said he paid the players as much as \$1,000 each per game and that Shackelford distributed the money. Kramer has called the allegations "ridiculous."

But according to ABC, a former business associate of Kramer, Angelo Carvino, said Kramer approached him just hours before the Wake Forest game.

"He told me if I would bet on the game that I could make myself some money because it had been taken care of," Carvino said.

ABC said sources, including a former roommate of Kramer, told the network he was a heavy sports gambler. The network said phone records show Kramer made more than 330 calls in one month from his home to bookmakers and sports update lines.

The North Carolina SBI's chief investigator, William Dowdy, said he would look into the point-shaving allegations. "Our inquiry deals with payments made to a player of North Carolina State," he said. "We're trying to determine the circumstances surrounding the payments and if there were any criminal violations."

But Dowdy said, "There was no information to lead me to believe there was any point shaving."

Valvano, who missed the Tampa game with the flu, told The Associated Press he never suspected anyone of trying to throw the game. "If I had, I would have reported it," he said. "But I never reported it because I never had a reason to."

Two former players, Vinny del Negro, now of the Sacramento Kings, and Bennie Bolton of Washington also said Wednesday they knew of no attempts by the 1987-88 team to shave points.

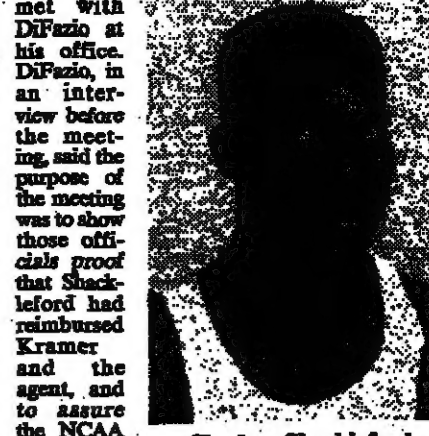
Another former Wolfpack player, Kelsey Weems, was quoted in The Charlotte Observer as saying he had heard rumors that there was point-shaving in a North Carolina State-Wake Forest game in 1988.

In an earlier interview with The Observer, Kramer said he loaned Shackelford \$20,000 out of friendship in an attempt to relieve the pressure placed on Shackelford by an agent who had given the player \$40,000. Kramer said the agent was trying to convince Shackelford to turn pro after his junior year so the agent could get his money back. Shackelford, 23, left N.C. State after his junior season in 1988.

According to the News and Record, the agent is Larry Gillman of Ridgefield, Connecticut, who was East Carolina's basketball coach from 1975-79. Shaw, of the Denville police, confirmed Gillman's name had surfaced in his investigation. Gillman could not be reached for comment.

Also Wednesday, representatives from N.C. State, the NCAA and the North Carolina SBI met with DiFazio at his office.

DiFazio, in an interview before the meeting, said the purpose of the meeting was to show those officials proof that Shackelford had reimbursed Kramer and the agent, and to assure the NCAA that school officials had no knowledge that Shackelford was being paid.



Charles Shackelford

[After the meeting, the counsel for North Carolina State, Becky French, said "there is no question" that National Collegiate Athletic Association rules were violated when Shackelford accepted money from Kramer and another man while in college. The Associated Press reported.]

## Clemson Upsets No. 5 Duke For Share of Conference Title

Hoyas Frustrate Bid by No. 4 UConn for Big East Crown

The Associated Press

Things looked great from the penitents for Clemson and Missouri. The view was not so sweet for Duke, Purdue, Connecticut and Georgia.

Clemson, No. 20 in The Associated Press poll, grabbed at least a share of its first-ever Atlantic Coast

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Conference title, breaking a first-place tie with Duke by beating the fifth-ranked Blue Devils, 97-93, Wednesday night. No. 3 Missouri clinched its seventh Big Eight championship by beating Kansas State, 63-60.

No. 9 Purdue, like Duke, fell from the lead in its conference, the Big Ten, when Iowa edged the Boilermakers, 64-63. That gave Michigan State, idle Wednesday night, the lead over Purdue.

Connecticut, ranked fourth, had a chance to win its first Big East

crown but could not handle Georgetown, losing by 84-64 to the seventh-ranked Hoyas. When No. 10 Syracuse nipped Seton Hall, 71-69, it created a three-way tie at the top. The Orangemen and Hoyas play Sunday, so the best Connecticut can do is share the conference title by beating Boston College.

And Georgia, which secured a share of the Southeastern Conference championship when Florida beat Louisiana State Tuesday night, fell to Tennessee, 93-83. The Bulldogs, who have never finished first in the SEC, still can win the title outright by winning at Auburn on Saturday.

North Carolina 81, No. 11 Georgia Tech 79: In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the Tar Heels broke a three-game losing streak and assured themselves no worse than a 500 record in the ACC. Dennis Scott had 33 points for Georgia Tech.

Tennessee 93, Georgia 83: With the outright SEC flag within grasp, Georgia could not handle Ian Lockhart, who had 24 points and 17 rebounds in Knoxville, Tennessee. Carlos Groves added 18 points and Ron Taylor 17 for Tennessee.

No. 7 Georgetown 84, No. 4 Connecticut 64: Alonzo Mourning scored 20 points and had 12 rebounds for the Hoyas (22-4) at Landover, Maryland. Connecticut (24-5) went more than six minutes without a point midway through the second half.

No. 20 Clemson 97, No. 5 Duke 93: In Clemson, South Carolina, the Tigers won their 24th straight at home, a school record, and will be ACC regular-season champs if they beat Georgia Tech or Duke later to North Carolina this weekend.

"At the start of the year we talked about finishing in the top four of the ACC," Manu Cash said. "Then when it came down to it, coach [Cliff Ellis] said we could be No. 1. He is right."

Iowa 64, No. 9 Purdue 63: Iowa knocked Purdue (20-6) out of the

Big Ten lead when Matt Ballard, playing his last game in Iowa City, hit the winning shot, a short turnaround jump shot with eight seconds left.

No. 10 Syracuse 71, Seton Hall 69: A driving shot by Billy Owens in the closing seconds in East Rutherford, New Jersey, hit off the backboard like a brick, but Derrick Coleman tipped in the missed shot at the buzzer for Syracuse (21-5).

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Alonzo Mourning of Georgetown tries pulling down a rebound in crowded Connecticut territory.

## Sports Bets Proposed in New York

The Associated Press

ALBANY, New York — A measure proposed by state legislators would legalize gambling on professional sports in New York State and earmark the revenues for a war on drugs.

The state could raise up to \$2 billion a year by cashing in on the illegal gambling going on already, said Assemblyman Ronald Tozzi.

Governor Mario Cuomo proposed legalized sports betting in 1984. Several other sports betting bills have been introduced, but none ever proposed dedicating the money raised to fighting drugs, said Tozzi.

Under the proposal, gambling would be legalized through a constitutional amendment. That means two separately elected state legislators would have to approve it before it could be placed on a statewide ballot.

## Errant Welsh Lifters Are Banned for Life

Reuters

LONDON — Two Welsh weightlifters who failed dope tests at the Commonwealth Games in Auckland, New Zealand, have been banned from competition for life.

The British Amateur Weightlifters' Association on Thursday issued a statement confirming the life bans, which had been expected in keeping with BAWLA rules.

Middleweight Ricky Chaplin won the gold medal in the snatch and Gareth Hives took

three silver medals in the heavy-weight division. They were stripped of their medals after testing positive for drugs.

The BAWLA general secretary, Wally Holland, said: "We have been criticized for the harshness of this law, but the rules are the rules and our members competed with the knowledge of them. There was no alternative decision to take."

Competitors receiving a life ban have the right of appeal, but none have been successful.

Chaplin and Hives both declined to comment.

## When in Rome, Don't Ask About Progress on Soccer Arenas

Reuters

ROME — Despite five years of preparations, Italy began its final countdown to the World Cup finals this week still rushing frantically to have all 12 stadiums ready in time for the opening whistle on June 8.

With 99 days to go before the finals start, several stadiums are still unfinished and torn-up roads are causing daily traffic chaos and misery for urban commuters in Rome.

No one is more aware of the magnitude of the task still remaining or more exasperated about the

delays than Luca di Montezemolo, head of the Italia '90 organizing committee.

Montezemolo says he told the host cities five years ago there was money available to improve their stadiums and urban facilities.

"Suddenly, with under a year to go, they decided to start," he said. "I think we'll make it, but in the Italian manner, at the last moment."

Privately, however, he is said to be a lot less optimistic that everything will be ready in time.

Delays at a number of World Cup stadiums, caused by engineering errors, bureaucratic and political disputes and site closures due to illegal work practices and fatal accidents, have been compounded by soaring costs.

Few of the 12 stadiums — those at Bari and Turin are brand new — have kept to their budget. Total modernization was originally estimated at 634 billion lire (\$307 million), but real costs are already double that.

The completion of Genoa's unusual rectangular stadium was delayed because the pitch had to be dug out and raised to enable all the spectators in the new central stand to see the pitch.

The central zone of Milan's ground, where Argentina and Cameroon will open the tournament, is in such poor condition due to over-use and bad maintenance that players have described it as "a potato patch."

In Palermo, work was held up for three months after an accident last August in which four workers died. They were among 15 laborers killed in World Cup stadium projects.

Trade unions fear that as deadlines near and the rush to finish in time reaches a peak, the risks to workers will increase. In protest, they have withdrawn an undertaking made last year to observe a strike-free World Cup.

Despite the problems, most of the 12 cities say they are confident they will be ready in time for the April 30 deadline, imposed after the original final date of October 31 last year was abandoned as unrealistic.

But apart from the condition of

the Milan pitch, there are still major problems in Rome and Naples.

As recently as mid-February, work was held up on the press center at Olympic Stadium in Rome, where the final will be played July 8, after police who raided the site found men working unprotected five meters (17 feet) above the ground.

Apart from going well over budget, Olympic Stadium is still an echoing void, the stands incomplete and the cranes still working at full stretch.

Its roof, mandatory for the final under the rules set by FIFA, soccer's governing body, is still a ragged arc of supporting girders dubbed "corona di spine" (crown of thorns) by local residents. It was delayed for months by protests from environmentalists.

Despite insistence by local organizers on a full two months to install state-of-the-art technology in the completed stadium, Montezemolo says work to equip the press stands can start only a month before the first match on June 9 between Italy and Austria.

But he said recently that the stadium causing most concern was in Naples.

Not only is it unlikely to meet its completion deadline but the Naples council failed to include in its original budget the cost of stadium technology and crowd safety features.

As a result it is struggling to fill a projected shortfall of 58 billion lire in funding.

And now, magistrates have begun an inquiry into alleged irregularities in the awarding of World Cup contracts in Naples and possible links to the local criminal society.

Records of contract bids have been seized and Montezemolo may have to testify on how bids were selected.

In addition, up to 7,000 public works projects have been undertaken, some only tenuously linked to the World Cup finals. Some, like ambitious traffic schemes, are also facing serious delays.

Others, such as new buildings and parking lots, were started in the first glow of World Cup enthusiasm and have now been abandoned as unworkable.

## Whitbread 'Round-the-World Adds Dash to Old Salts' Life

By Angus Phillips

Washington Post Service

PUNTA DELESTE, Uruguay — The scene at 4 A.M. at the discotheque dubbed "The Rathe" was a Whitbread classic. The music was loud and the South American crowd sang raucously. Alone in the center of the dance floor, a crewman from the round-the-world racer Steinlager II swayed, zombie-like, blissful, drink in hand, drenched in sweat, still in his sea boots and foul-weather trousers 10 hours after arriving.

"He's in another world," said a Swiss photographer, Daniel Forster. "That's the Whitbread for you."

They are a hard lot, the 300-odd summer sailors who push the big boats around a merciless, stormy, often bitterly cold, 33,000-mile (53,000-kilometer) track, eating freeze-dried food and sleeping for short periods for weeks on end in a contest organizers call "the ultimate challenge in yacht racing."

Now, the Whitbread 'Round-the-World racers are massing here for their first assault on the United States.

The 22 boats from 10 nations arrive daily to cheering crowds at this, the fourth stop in their six-day race. They will depart March 17 on a 5,700-mile passage to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, then leave there in May for the final leg to England, where the whole thing started in September.

Do Americans give a boot about these globe-grinding daredevils? It's a good question.

Already, Whitbread officials wonder if they picked the right U.S. port. "I don't think Fort Lauderdale is true America," Charles Williams, a retired British Navy

admiral who heads the race committee, said. "It will be great there, certainly, but to attract more U.S. yachtsmen I think it might have been better to go to Norfolk [Virginia]."

Despite three strong attempts, including one by the Annapolis (Maryland)-based U.S. Women's Challenge, no Americans managed to drum up sponsorship for a boat, so there are no U.S. entries.

Americans, of course, like their sports in places they know. It is both the curse and glory of the Whitbread that almost all its best action occurs far out of sight of land in places no one else goes, for very good reason.

To get here, Steinlager II led 21 rivals for more than 22 days from Auckland, New Zealand, around the remotest, most feared headland on the earth, Cape Horn at the foot of South America.

Most skippers took a truck close to Latitude 60 in the frigid Southern Ocean, beyond the Roaring 40s and Furious 50s into the so-called Screaming 60s where icebergs lurk, gales howl, seas build into froth-capped mountains and cautious sailors don't venture. What's it like down there?

"Not a very nice place," said Grant Dalton, skipper of Fisher & Paykel, the \$3-million, 81-foot (24-meter) maxiboat that represents a New Zealand kitchen equipment company.

"Very cold, very wet," he said. "I've never been so wet."

"It's amazing how you adapt," said Brad Butterworth, watch captain in the cheery red race leader, Steinlager II, and a veteran of New Zealand's near-miss 1987 America's Cup campaign. "You sleep on wet sails, eat very little food, stay in the same clothes for weeks at a time."

Sleep is fitful and rarely exceeds three hours. "You get used to the sounds when things are right," Butterworth said. "When there's a noise no one understands, it's like a bolt of lightning, everyone running upstairs."

But even on a 6,255-mile leg like the one just finished, "We look at it like any yacht race," Butterworth said. "You take it in 12-hour segments and fight for every mile."

"It's more a way of living than a sport," said Orono Brummer, one of 16 crewmen aboard the sea monster from the Finnish yacht Martella. Of lost her keel and capsize 120 miles off Argentina. Why do it? "The first beer tastes so good," he said, savoring a warm can of soups under the brand name, "Windward Beer."

With 24,000 miles down and 9,000 to go, the 84-foot Steinlager II enjoys a comfortable lead of about 24 hours over her nearest rival, Swiss sloop Merit. The Steinlager skipper, Peter Blake, a veteran of all four previous Whitbreads but never a winner, already is adopting a conservative sailing stance. He won't push his boat hard, he said, for fear of catastrophic breakage.

"Why risk it?"

Blake, 42, has strong reason to keep his vessel in one piece. If he wins this time, he said, he'll never race the Whitbread again. "It was a great feeling going around Cape Horn," he said, "and thinking I'll never have to do that again in a Whitbread race."

But from all indications, others will emerge to take his place. In an era when America's Cup is hanging on to its century-old, but of interstellar ridicule after a two-year legal mess, the Whitbread is emerging as an attractive yachting alternative, where the audience is global and the emphasis on sport, not litigation.

The race began in 1973, when the concept of a fully crewed round-the-world race popped up in England and the British brewery Whitbread agreed to sponsor it.

The first race was "more a cruise-in-company than a race," said David Pritchard-Barrett, Whitbread's chief race executive this time around. But over the years it grew more competitive, until now there are some 15 entries in the hotly contested maxiboat class, including boats from the Soviet Union, Italy, France, Sweden, Ireland and Spain.

Daily coverage of the race remains a problem, that with the boats charging around so far from civilization. If there is a particular spectator appeal, it's in port stops like this, where the great, overworked boats leave into sight over a storm-tossed horizon.

"These aren't the sort of boats you see every day," Blake said. "People do take notice."

These days, he and rival Dalton are usually seen first, as their sleek, Bruce Farr-designed, two-masted ketches prove over faster in big winds and seas than more conventional, single-masted sloops in the fleet.

Steinlager and Fisher & Paykel sailed into port Monday just 21 minutes apart after more than three weeks at sea, and Blake said several times in the preceding week they were within 200 yards of each other, leading for the lead like round-the-buoy races, not round-the-world.

That would be close racing by any standards. And by nightfall Monday the crews were seen closer, short-tacking together from pub to noisy pub in time-honored Whitbread tradition.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Standings

| EASTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
|--------------------|----|----|------|
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct  |
| New York           | 31 | 19 | .618 |
| Philadelphia       | 31 | 21 | .596 |
| Boston             | 30 | 22 | .577 |
| Washington         | 29 | 23 | .558 |
| New Jersey         | 28 | 24 | .538 |
| Atlanta            | 17 | 35 | .327 |

| CENTRAL CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
|--------------------|----|----|------|
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct  |
| Detroit            | 31 | 19 | .618 |
| Chicago            | 30 | 20 | .600 |
| Minneapolis        | 29 | 21 | .577 |
| Indiana            | 28 | 22 | .558 |
| Milwaukee          | 27 | 23 | .538 |
| Cleveland          | 26 | 24 | .519 |
| Orlando            | 14 | 36 | .280 |

| WESTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
|--------------------|----|----|------|
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct  |
| Utah               | 31 | 19 | .618 |
| San Antonio        | 30 | 20 | .600 |
| Dallas             | 31 | 21 | .596 |
| Denver             | 29 | 22 | .567 |
| Houston            | 28 | 23 | .548 |
| Minnesota          | 15 | 36 | .292 |
| Charlotte          | 9  | 42 | .176 |

| PACIFIC CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
|--------------------|----|----|------|
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct  |
| L.A. Lakers        | 31 | 19 | .618 |
| Portland           | 30 | 20 | .600 |
| Phoenix            | 29 | 21 | .577 |
| Seattle            | 28 | 22 | .558 |
| Golden State       | 27 | 23 | .538 |
| L.A. Clippers      | 26 | 24 | .519 |
| Sacramento         | 14 | 46 | .233 |

|                  |    |    |      |    |
|------------------|----|----|------|----|
| Denver           | 29 | 26 | .527 | 10 |
| Houston          | 24 | 31 | .436 | 15 |
| Minnesota        | 15 | 40 | .273 | 24 |
| Charlotte        | 9  | 44 | .170 | 29 |
| Pacific Division |    |    |      |    |
| L.A. Lakers      | 41 | 13 | .759 | —  |



